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## THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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No. 1.

## Defeated Criminals---Germany and Whiskey

Two great criminals, that have inflicted untold misery upon the world, are just now defeated and being tied up.

One of these is Germany. The German government planned war, and planned the breaking of treaties, and the infliction of needless suffering, and the stealing of territory, and a whole list of real crimes. Because of these crimes millions of mothers mourn for slaughtered sons, and the whole course of the world's progress is delayed.

Now we want a league of nations which shall prevent any such thing from happening in the future. No league will be perfect, but we have a very good league now in sight. Wise men have worked over it for weeks, and the suggestions of men not on the council, men like Root and Taft, have been considered and adopted.

THE CITIZEN is a Republican paper, but THE CITIZEN is disgusted at the opposition to this league of nations on the part of such Republicans as Knox and Lodge. We stand with Taft and Burton and the true patriots of our party and urge the Senate to confirm this treaty and this league which shall tie up Germany, and make a way for the establishment of justice and peace for the world.

The other great criminal now under arrest is whiskey, alcohol, intoxicating liquor. What a riot of crime liquor has produced! How many hours of idleness, dimmed talents, quarrels, losses, disgraces! How much good grain wasted, business talent diverted, political life corrupted, prisons filled, poor-houses and hospitals crowded!

And now with July first we throw off all this. We are going to enjoy things that satisfy instead of things that degrade and disgrace. Comfort in the home—cabinet organs, pictures, good furnishings. The stopping of drink will save enough to give every other family an automobile the first year!

But best of all is the stopping of the degradation of drink. We have had thousands of men permanently made stupid through beer, and other thousands made idle, contentious, criminal. We have kept our women folks busy trying to cover up this disgrace.

Now liquor, like Germany, will need to be watched. We must have good laws well enforced.

Let us suggest to all magistrates that they begin strong with enforcing prohibition. Convince the liquor men at the start that you mean business. Drive them out of the liquor trade right off. When the liquor dealers just give up and go into some other business, then the magistrates will have easy times with only here and there a reckless moonshiner to deal with.

The world is mourning from the losses of war and the losses of drink. But we look forward to better things for years to come.

## Preachers' Conference

An important conference of ministers who preach in our southern mountains will be held here next week, beginning Monday and lasting through Sunday, July 13.

The following topics will be discussed:

1. The After-the-War Program of Our Churches.
2. A Devotional Study of the Life of Christ.
3. The Mountain Church and the Young People.
4. Preaching the Gospel and the Making of a Sermon.
5. Our Churches and the League of Nations.

There will be a notable array of speakers. Besides members of the Berea Faculty, the following men will be present and address the conference: President Frank L. McVey, of the University of Kentucky; A. J.

Colbert, of the American Red Cross, of Cleveland, O.; Prof. A. W. Fortune, Ph. D., of the College of the Bible, of Lexington; the Rev. James M. Lital, District Superintendent of the M. E. Church, of Covington; and Prof. C. W. Quellen, D. D., Dean of the Congregational Seminary, of Atlanta, Ga.

A large number of preachers have sent in their requests for reservations and the conference promises to be the most notable one of the kind ever held in Berea. The general meetings will be open to the public and announcements will be made from day to day at chapel and on the bulletin board at the post-office.

Ministers who have not already asked to have rooms reserved and who wish to attend should send in their requests at once to the President's Office.

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The Germans doubtless considered that they won a great naval victory when they sunk their warships at Scapa Flow.

## TWO SPOTS

The people who have been urging the farmer to keep books will probably be the first to kick when his books show him he must get higher prices.

When the kids of the neighborhood are particularly polite and deferential, you will probably find that some one shook the fruit trees the night before.

The people whose time is least valuable are usually the ones who throw fruit skins and cores and other waste into the streets, for some one else to take time to pick up.

She was an ardent suffragette and was arguing with her father about the ballot for women. "Well, what are you suffragettes going to do?" inquired her father. "We are going to sweep the country," she replied proudly. "Well, do not despise small beginnings, my dear. Suppose you start with the dining room."



## Kentucky News

The Danville Oil and Gas Company has brought in another producer on the Floyd lease in Lincoln county. Well No. 3 is a 30 barrel well of a high grade quality. This is the third well brought in on this lease in the past few weeks.

Baptists from all parts of the State are assembled this week in Georgetown for the Kentucky Baptist Assembly. The Assembly opened Wednesday, June 25, and closed Wednesday, July 2. It was considered the largest assembly ever held in the State.

A meeting of the committee in charge of raising \$300,000 to erect a memorial building on the campus of the University of Kentucky, Lexington, as tribute to men and women of the State who gave their lives in the war, has been called for July 10, in Louisville. Plans for the drive for funds in September will be made.

Boy Scouts of Lexington will have a large part in the Fourth of July celebration for Fayette county's returned soldiers and sailors. Squads of ten will aid Lexington policemen in caring for traffic at three important street corners of the parade.

At Woodland Park, where the returned service men will be feasted and feted, the Scouts will help to hold the crowd in check, and will themselves be given luncheon along with their older brothers who wore the khaki and blue.

Disregarding the expressed desire of Governor Black for open sessions, the State Textbook Commission barred the public from its sessions in Frankfort. A resolution providing that the voting shall be made of public record in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has been qualified by another resolution which provides that the minutes shall not be made public until after they have been approved and signed.

Formal application by Mayor J. C. (Continued on Page Five)

## U. S. News

Two French civilians were killed and five American soldiers and sailors injured severely and more than 100 injured in riots in Brest. Two of the American soldiers will die, it is feared. The trouble is said to have started when an American naval officer, under the influence of liquor, tore down a French flag and trampled it.

Two bills sent from the White House were signed by President Wilson in mid-ocean on Tuesday. This is the first time in history that Government measures have been signed in this way. The signing was made possible by use of the wireless. The President will land in Hoboken Monday if the present rate of speed is kept up.

Crews of the United States Navy Trans-Atlantic Flight Squadron were highly praised by Secretary Daniels upon their return home. He declared that their achievement in flying across the ocean had opened up possibilities never dreamed of. He said he would recommend that Congress bestow a special medal to the fliers.

The League of Nations covenant was attacked by Senator Fall, New Mexico, and defended by Senator Gerry, Rhode Island, in speeches in the Senate. Senator Fall declared the covenant would make a scrap of paper of the American Constitution, while Senator Gerry asserted that the league was absolutely essential for protection of American rights.

According to a department of labor survey, 1,300,000 aliens are preparing to emigrate from this country, taking with them a total of approximately \$4,000,000,000, and an effort is to be made to replace them with Negroes from the South, with prospects of considerable degree of success. To check the prospective exodus the South will have to do much more than pass antirecruiting ordinances, and there is evidence (Continued on Page Five)

## GERMANS SIGN PEACE TREATY AT VERSAILLES

Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George Also Affix Signatures to Document.

## HALL OF MIRRORS SCENE

Signing of Document Formally Brings to Close the World's Greatest War—Ceremony, Although Simple, Was the Most Impressive of Its Kind in History.

Versailles, June 30.—President Wilson and the American delegation completed signing the peace treaty at 3:14 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Paris time. It also was signed by Dr. Hermann Mueller at 3:12 and Johannes Bell at 3:13 p. m. for the Germans.

The American delegation signed in this order: Secretary Lansing, Henry White, Colonel House and General Bliss.

The other delegations headed by the British signed after the American plenipotentiaries in the order set forth in the treaty.

Puts Question to Fate.

Premier Clemenceau put the direct question to the Germans whether they were willing to sign and execute loyally all the terms. The other delegates did not arise when the Germans came into the hall.

At 3:44 cannon began to boom, announcing the completion of the ceremony of signing. The proceedings were formally closed at 3:49 o'clock.

The protocol was signed by all those who signed the treaty. The Rhine arrangement was signed by the German, American, Belgian, British and French plenipotentiaries. All of the plenipotentiaries having signed the treaty, M. Clemenceau declared the session closed.

The peace treaty was deposited on the table in the Hall of Mirrors at 2:10 o'clock by William Martin of the French foreign office. It was inclosed in a stamped leather case.

Premier Clemenceau entered the pal-

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles Brings the World War to a Close.

## HUNS ARE RECALCITRANT

Bloody Rioting in Berlin and Hamburg — Strong Indications of a Military Counter-Revolution — "Free Ireland" Agitation Increasing in United States.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The peace treaty with Germany was signed Saturday, June 28, and the world war officially came to a close just five years to a day after the event that precipitated the mighty conflict, the assassination of the Austrian grand duke at Sarajevo. The ceremony was performed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles with a stately dignity befitting the most notable event of the kind in all history. After the representatives of the allied and associated powers had taken their places in the hall and the privileged spectators were in their seats, the German delegates, Mueller, Leinert and Bell, were ushered in. M. Clemenceau, without making a speech, declared the meeting open and, as president of the peace conference, first signed the treaty. President Wilson next attached his name and Premier Lloyd George came next. One hundred and sixteen other representatives of nations opposed to Germany then signed the document, and last of all the German delegates were called up to attach their names. The entire ceremony took several hours.

Gustav Bauer, having succeeded Scheidemann as premier, urged the Germans to abide by the vote of the national assembly, accept the peace terms and endeavor to carry them out and to try to hold the country together. At the same time, in fiery words, he denounced the treaty "this mockery of self-determination, this enslavement of the German people, this new menace to the peace of the world." His words were echoed by the Hun press and the Hun orators, and many were the open assertions that Germany accepted the treaty only under compulsion, looking on it as another "scrap of paper," and awaiting only the chance to violate it and to get revenge.

All week the Hun government sought for someone who would consent to be the "goat" and attach his name to the pact. First Haniel von Haimhausen, secretary of the peace delegation, was selected, but he was too unimportant to suit the allies, and so he declined. Finally Dr. Hermann Mueller, foreign minister; Herr Leinert and Doctor Bell, minister of colonies, were named to sign the treaty and accepted the unthankful task, promising to be in Versailles by Saturday morning.

It fell to the lot of Haimhausen to notify M. Clemenceau formally of the decision of the government to accept the treaty, and in the course of his note he remarked with unconscious humor "No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people"—as if anything could touch a thing so illusive, not to say nonexistent.

If there were such a thing as German honor, the violence of the Germans themselves would have touched it twice the other day. First, when the crews of the surrendered war ships sank them in Scapa Flow, and, second, when a mob took from a museum and burned the captured French flags of 1871 which Germany was pledged to return to France. In these acts they are accused of violating both the armistice and the treaty and will be called to account. Also, the allies, or at least the French, will demand reparation for the destruction of the war vessels. The surrender of those vessels was part of the price paid by Germany for the armistice, and in sinking them the Germans deliberately stole that which they had paid. The fact that they apparently settled what might have developed into a dispute among the allied nations as to the disposition of the ships does not mitigate the crime. The flag incident, small in itself, was characteristic of the low-minded Hun.

The recalcitrant spirit of the Germans exhibited itself in various ways during the week, and the several factions took advantage of the conditions each in its own manner. The radicals and the mobs that always support them turned Berlin into a Bedlam, rioting and plundering and fighting the troops that were sent to suppress them. Shops were pillaged and citizens robbed by armed bands of marauders, while agitators incited them to further outrages. At last accounts (Continued on Page Two.)



## School News from Various Departments

### BEREA IN NORTH CAROLINA

Berea, citizens and students, remember Professor Gaffee and Mrs. Gaffee with loving regard, and we were delighted to discover the hill-top in Asheville, N. C., on which their Normal School stands. It is a Normal School for women only, which is a pity, but in many ways it is patterned after Berea. It has the advantages and disadvantages of being in a small city, and its Summer School is larger than ours. One of the short course teachers for the Summer School is Berea's trustee, Doctor Lyman of Michigan. The Gaffees are all right!

Ten miles east of Asheville is Farm School (name of school and postoffice the same) where the Marshes are in charge. This is a long established institution, with a square mile of mountain land 2,500 feet above the sea, and a good set of buildings. The school is to accommodate 250 boys, but the burning of a dormitory has cut the number down to about 100 at present. Wilson Marsh is here also, and Elizabeth Marsh, teacher at State College at Greensborough, is visiting for a week preparatory to a Summer at Columbia.

Though rough, this is a good farming section full of thrifty people, and we have in sight some of the highest mountains east of the Mississippi. The Marshes are doing a large thing here — boys from Kentucky and other states beyond the borders of North Carolina — and already have made friends with their neighbors through a wide region.

And we find that all North Carolina knows Berea. Hardly a farm hand by the road side who does not know a teacher who has been there.

Another ten miles east brings to Black Mountain which is the station for Blue Ridge where are great assembly and boarding halls for a succession of summer schools in general charge of Berea's trustee, Doctor Weatherford. Last week there were four conferences in session at the same time with a combined attendance of over 600. We were most interested in the one for Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and the American Home Economics Association. The Y. M. C. A. secretaries are going to do the things that need to be done — like providing good recreation, and stopping the abuse of the colored people. And the Home Economics Association confirmed our most important ideas about the Boarding Hall which is Berea's most fundamental equipment.

Still farther east is Montreat, a Methodist Assembly Ground, which we expect to visit later, and where we shall certainly find another group of Berea people.

It is higher and cooler here than in Berea, and our homes more free from interruption. We are sleeping and resting as we have not done for a long time. But we would like to slip into the Thursday night prayermeetings among our dear neighbors.

W. G. F.

### DEGREES CONFERRED

The Commencement number of the Hillsdale Collegian contains an interesting account of Commencement week at Hillsdale College, Michigan. The paper is issued monthly by the students, and is a credit to the editorial and managing staff, as well as to the institution of which it is the official publication. Among other important features of the commencement program was the conferring of honorary degrees upon several former graduates of Hillsdale. Among the honored few was our own Professor LeVant Dodge, of the class of 1872, who was granted the Doctor of Laws degree, after many years of faithful service as a teacher. For the past forty-five years he has been connected with Berea College, latterly as Professor Emeritus of Political Science and Greek. We join with others in extending congratulations to our esteemed friend on this well-merited recognition of ripe scholarship and distinguished service which he has received.

### TEACHER SHORTAGE SERIOUS

Calls for teachers are coming from all parts of the State. Better salaries than in the past are being offered for teachers in rural schools, and experience is not demanded. Young people of character and ambition have a fine opportunity to get a start this year which will prove a great advantage to them later on when better positions demanding experience are open. Any one interested in these rural school positions would do well to communicate at once with Dean McAlister of the Berea Normal School.

### WHAT AMERICA CELEBRATES

On July Fourth the American people do not celebrate merely the victory they gained over a mother country which was then in the power of a court of German ancestry and feeling. Nor do the people celebrate merely the anniversary of the time when they attained the right of self-control and individual expression.

They also celebrate the final triumph of certain distinctive American ideas. On July 4, 1776, the representatives of the American colonies, then only obscure little settlements on the fringe of the untamed wilderness, met to discuss certain principles of liberty very dear to these hardy pioneers. They ended by agreeing upon a Declaration in which they set up certain standards of liberty and democratic government which sounded very strange, revolutionary, and visionary in the then monarchical world.

This declaration could hardly be said to have fallen like a bombshell in the Europe of kings and empires. It did not make noise enough for a bombshell. The sages of the world laughed at it, as the outburst of a rustic people far removed from the centers of experience and wisdom.

Yet the principles announced by the obscure band of patriots have overturned the whole world. The inspiration of liberty was conveyed first to the peoples of Western Europe, several of whom before many years either threw off the yoke of kings altogether, or curbed their power.

But the great empires of Central and Eastern Europe maintained their scorn of American liberty up to the recent war. But liberty was proved too strong for them. It has put down the mighty from their seats and exalted them of low degree.

This principle, which had to wait from July 4, 1776, to November 11, 1918, for full vindication, is what America really celebrates on its national anniversary.

### A NET SAVING

"In 1918 we bought a little more than one billion dollars' worth of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. It works out nine dollars and sixty-four cents a head for the whole country. Nebraska — a state little habituated to investing in engraved paper before the war — heads the list with an average of over twenty-one dollars a head. South Dakota, Iowa, Oregon and Kansas are near the top. Those five Western agricultural states bought a hundred and twelve million dollars' worth of War Savings and Thrift Stamps in the year. In some other states, which would fall in the same general class and which are no doubt just about as prosperous, the average for each person was only about half as high. It seems a reasonable assumption that the difference is largely due to greater energy or higher efficiency of the campaign in the first-named states."

—Saturday Evening Post.

### PROGRESS IN KENTUCKY

The Louisville Courier-Journal records progress in Kentucky: "Approximately 20 per cent of the counties in Kentucky have county engineers who are engineers by training, not by appointment merely. . . . It has not been long since almost 100 per cent of the counties of Kentucky ignored the importance of the engineer's work in building roads."

Numerous Tennessee counties do the same thing, and the state seems to have gone on record as believing that road building is a job for politicians rather than a work for trained engineers. Three highway commissioners have just been selected to spend Tennessee's road money. One of them is said to have had experience as a practical road builder. The other two have political qualifications only. It will be a great thing for the roads, and for the tax-payers, when the idea becomes general that the best men to build roads are the men who have made a study of road-building.

—Southern Agriculturist.

### Bethmann-Hollweg Requests Trial

Berlin.—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Chancellor, formally has asked the allied and associated Powers to place him on trial instead of the former Emperor. The former Chancellor says he assumes responsibility for the acts of Germany during his period of office, and places himself at the disposal of the allies. The request of the former Chancellor was made June 25 in a communication to Premier Clemenceau, President of the conference. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, it is said, desired to take this step on May 20, but refrained at that time on the expressed wish of the German Government.

## DO YOU LIVE IN THE MOUNTAINS?

## Attend Mountain Summer School

With Chautauqua Features

BEREA COLLEGE, BEREA, KENTUCKY

June 6 to July 11 and July 11 to August 15

Pleasure and profit for aspiring teachers, business men, farmers, discharged soldiers, house-keepers, Christian workers. "Something good for every comer!"

Daily discussions of things important for the mountains, meeting mountain leaders from eight states.

Berea Faculty includes many of the greatest educators and speakers of the south, and summer brings in other noted men, moving pictures, entertainments, music.

Berea is religious, non-sectarian, "works with all followers of Christ." Tobacco, prohibited except to confirmed users over thirty. Only conditions for entrance that you live in the mountains and are above fifteen.

Best location, climate and equipment.

Note two things: The studies and entertainments are the best, and especially adapted to people from the mountains.

And the prices are made right for young folks just getting a start—"cheaper than staying at home."

Address The Secretary, Marshall E. Vaughn,

(Adv.)

Berea, Kentucky

## COAL SHORTAGE ON WAY; GOVT. SAYS BUY NOW

May Be Repetition of 1917-18 Conditions Next Winter Says Geological Survey.

MINES IDLE WITHOUT ORDERS.

Those Who Delay Ordering Longer May Not Get Their Fuel Later On.

The United States Geological Survey announces from Washington the probability of another general coal shortage next fall and winter. The announcement is based, the Survey states, upon a nation-wide study of conditions in the bituminous field. Unless steps are taken at once, the Survey says, to place the mines upon a basis of increased production there is every prospect of a repetition to some degree of the situation that prevailed in the United States during the winter of 1917-18.

The only way production can be stimulated at the present time, it is said, is by placing orders with the mines for coal which will be needed later on. "Production during the first five months of the year," reads the statement, "fell 57,292,000 net tons, or approximately 25% below production during the first five months of 1918. Mines are producing coal now at the rate of from 8,000,000 to 8,500,000 tons a week. An average output of 10,700,000 tons a week must be maintained from June 1 to January 1 next if the country's estimated needs of 500,000,000 tons this year are to be met."

Evil of Delayed Orders.

At no time during this year has the rate of production approached the required tonnage. The tendency on the part of buyers to hold off placing their orders is limiting production, as the mines cannot store coal at the point of production, and when the rush of orders for the winter's needs comes next fall there is grave danger that the mines, with depleted labor forces and the probability of less adequate transportation, will be unable to meet the demands. The result of such a situation would be an insufficient supply for the requirements of domestic consumers, public utilities and industrial users generally.

"It is believed that requirements for this year," reads a Survey statement to Fuel Administrator Garfield, "will be about 530,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, of which approximately 30,000,000 tons have been used from stocks accumulated last year, leaving 500,000,000 tons to be produced. Of this 500,000,000 tons 178,000,000 tons were produced during the first five months, leaving 322,000,000 tons to be produced in the remaining 30 weeks, or an average of 10,700,000 tons a week.

"Thus far this year production has been at the rate of 8,200,000 tons a week. In 1918 production was at the rate of 11,300,000 tons a week.

"This production will be difficult of accomplishment. The capacity of operating mines at the present time with labor now on the payroll is about 10% lower than it was last year. This deficiency may be made up in part or wholly if

the mines have orders sufficient to run them five or six days a week unless the threatened exodus of foreign-born labor occurs.

May Be Car Shortage.

"Present wage agreements between operators and miners expire with the proclamation of peace by the President. A suspension of mining operations while a new wage agreement is being negotiated would, of course, seriously interfere with the production of coal and if it should occur during the fall would cause a panic among buyers and consumers of coal."

There is no use in gambling upon this or any other contingency, fuel administration officials say. The firm or individual who wants to be sure of an adequate coal supply next winter can be certain by buying coal now. There is no other way such assurance can be obtained. Transportation also promises to be a limiting factor if the flood tide of demand comes at a time when the country's record crops are being carried. In some districts it would appear certain that, notwithstanding the utmost endeavors of the Railroad Administration and the utilization of its experience last fall, car shortage will be a cause limiting bituminous coal production, and for that reason it is problematical whether the expected production of 500,000,000 tons can be attained this year.

Shortage of labor already is a factor that is cutting down the output in some coal producing sections, according to the Survey's report. The operators report that from 30,000 to 40,000 foreign-born miners expect to return to Europe as soon as they can get passports and that many have already returned. If continued this movement will be capable of producing but one result—a reduction of the amount of coal mined in districts where the mine labor is largely foreign-born, and there are many such districts.

He who needs coal should hesitate no longer. Now is the time to buy coal.

## DEPARTMENT ADVISES ON PLUMBING AND CURTAINS

New Bureau Opens in Y. W. C. A. Overseas Office.

A new department of finance has been organized by the Y. W. C. A. for its work in France. Miss Constance Clark of Pasadena, Cal., is the executive. Miss Clark before her recent coming to France was director of the big Y. W. C. A. Hostess House at Camp Lewis, Washington.

All contracts, leases and rentals for new buildings will be handled by Miss Elith Austin of New York City, an experienced architect and builder, who will work through this newly created section.

Plans for remodeling and decorating rooms, clubs and hostess houses taken over by the Y. W. C. A. will be in the hands of Miss Mary Buchanan, an interior decorator, who comes originally from Scotland, but who has been working in France for the American Y. W. C. A. since the beginning of its war work there.

In addition, the department is compiling lists, suggestions and general shopping guides for all the buying of the Association in France, including all kinds of building equipment from cretine curtains to plumbing supplies.

A cafeteria expert will have a place in the department to act as general advisor on restaurant and cafeteria projects of the Association throughout France.

In short, the department is to be more than finance alone. It is to be a kind of general advisory department and clearing house for all other departments in the French association—a department where dollars will be measured up against deeds and needs.

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued From Page One)

The battle was still going on and barricades had been erected in the streets. In Hamburg, too, there were bloody riots in which many persons were killed. Representatives of the industrial councils seized the political and military power there, but Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck was sent with strong forces to restore order.

In military circles in Berlin it was asserted that as soon as a real communist revolt was started there would be a counter-revolution. The Junkers and militarists everywhere were laying plans to regain control of the country on the expected early fall of the present government, and there was a story that Hindenburg was to be the leader of an independent Prussia that would defy the allies and the rest of Germany. The Poles intercepted messages that revealed a plot to reopen the war on the eastern front with the secret support of the government at Berlin. The peace conference thought this of sufficient importance to warrant the sending of a note to President Ebert warning him that his government would be held strictly responsible for unofficial support of any movement against Polish authority in the territory given Poland in Posen and East and West Prussia.

The bluff that Germany would "go bolshevik" if not treated leniently is no longer heard. Much greater is the probability that she will revert to her natural condition of autocracy and, stewing in the bitterness of her defeat, devote herself to schemes of revenge.

On Thursday the report reached Paris that the former crown prince had escaped from Holland and entered Germany with members of his staff. This was officially denied by the Dutch government. There was also a report that the former kaiser intends to return to Germany in the near future. The sentiment in Germany in favor of William has revived markedly, but there is little fear that the reactionary elements will rally around his unpopular eldest son.

If the civilized nations of the world have learned their lesson, they will take the advice of Clemenceau: "Be careful; keep your powder dry." Incidentally, the "Tiger," having seen the day for which he has waited forty-nine years, has announced his early retirement to private life. He has greatly accomplished a great task.

Austria will follow Germany's lead and accept the terms imposed on it, and Italy's new government, headed by Nitti, has given assurance of its adherence to the treaty prepared. Dispatches from Vienna said a political rapprochement was materializing between Italy and Austria, especially concerning Tyrol. At home Nitti is having a hard row to hoe, his political opponents, especially the nationalists headed by D'Annunzio, attacking him fiercely for his attitude on the Adriatic question.

Bulgaria remains to be dealt with, and so does Turkey. The latter has not helped her cause any by her recent actions. Strong bodies of Turkish soldiery have attacked the Greek forces in Asia Minor and forced them back toward the coast. Of course Greece has made protest, and so far as is known the Turks have not explained their action.

Slowly changing sentiment in the United States senate has caused the opponents of the League of Nations in that body almost to abandon hope of its defeat, but enough of them still demand the amendment of the covenant to prevent its ratification as it stands. Senator Borah is unremitting in his fight against both the covenant and the treaty, attacking them on every occasion. In talking against the proposed American army of 400,000 men he said the league covenant offers no hope of disarmament, but instead makes certain an era of the greatest armaments the world has ever seen. The senate passed this bill which carries an army appropriation of \$888,000,000. The bill as passed by the house provided for 300,000 men and appropriated \$718,000,000. The house majority in opposing the larger temporary army is seeking to hasten the entire reorganization of the army and the adoption of a permanent military policy. The naval bill presented to the senate also is larger than that passed by the house, carrying an appropriation of \$646,272,000 and increasing the personnel to 191,000 men.

Plans for President Wilson's speaking tour in support of the treaty and League of Nations covenant are not yet completed, but it is said he certainly will go as far as to the Pacific coast. His return to America will not be much longer delayed, and as soon as he has spoken in Washington and New York he will start on his trip. The opposition senators also are arranging tours in which, it is understood, they will both precede and follow the president.

The agitation in this country in behalf of "Free Ireland" is increasing, and the movement has reached such proportions that it cannot be ignored. The propaganda is carried on energetically and openly and the government could not do anything to check it if it would. Emmott De Valera, "president of the Irish Republic," who has been in America for several weeks visiting Washington and other cities, has emerged from his privacy and is publicly working for the independence of his country and arranging for a bond issue of \$5,000,000. He gave out the text of a letter his "government" sent to the peace conference warning that Ireland would not be bound by any treaty signed in its behalf by

English commissioners. His main purpose in coming to the United States is to compel our government, by force of public opinion, to recognize officially the Irish republic. In the senate he has a number of supporters who assert the principle of self-determination should apply to such countries as Ireland, India, Egypt and Korea as well as to the countries of central Europe. At least, they declare, these people should have the chance to present their claims to independence to the peace conference. The American peace delegation was taken to task for not complying with the resolution of the senate requesting the president to procure a hearing for the Irish representatives.

The great sympathy strike in Winnipeg came to an end Thursday, being called off by the strike committee. The terms of settlement were left to a government commission. On the whole the strike was a failure.

Chicago and New York both had serious and embarrassing labor troubles last week. In the former city the street cleaners, garbage and ash handlers and job foremen and the teamsters and chauffeurs working for the city and on city jobs went on strike, and many other city employees made demands for more pay. In New York a strike of teamsters almost deprived the city of its supply of vegetables and fruits.

An interesting innovation was the organization of a labor union of navy officers, begun in the Atlantic fleet, for the purpose of obtaining increased pay and other concessions from the government. It is planned to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and to extend the union to include the Pacific fleet and the European and Asiatic squadrons. A clause in the navy regulations virtually forbids the formation of such organizations, but the facts that their pay has not been increased since 1908 and that the commutation of quarters to officers at sea now is in danger of being cut off apparently have made the officers defiant of the rule.

## WILSON STARTS HOME

FAREWELL TENDERED TO PRESIDENT AS LINER SAILS FROM FRENCH HARBOR.

Guns Boom Last Salute as Party Embarks—President Is Silent When Open Sea Is Reached—Navy Craft Escort Ship From Pier at Brest.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Brest.—The treaty with Germany signed, President Wilson sailed from Brest on his return to the United States. The U. S. S. George Washington, carrying the presidential party, departed from the harbor. The departure of the President from France, caused little excitement at this port. There was a distance of only 50 feet between the point where his special train stopped and the motor launch waiting to convey him to the George Washington. There was little cheering and applause from the several thousands who had gathered at the embarkation pier. A procession of Socialists, singing the "Internationale," debouched from the Rue Siam as the President walked across the pier. The President waved his silk hat to the partisans. Gathered on the wharf were French and American officials.

Among the first to greet the President were Admiral H. Salaun and Admiral E. N. Benoit, of the French navy. Rear Admiral A. S. Halstead, of the American navy, and Major General E. A. Helmick and Brigadier General Smedley Butler greeted the President in turn. Mrs. Wilson was presented with a bouquet of Brittany roses by Mrs. Josephine Lewis, of Cincinnati, Ohio, representing the American Cross in France. Mrs. Wilson wore a navy blue tailored dress and a neat, but simple, little hat, apparently the latest creation from the Rue de la Paix. She smiled and thanked Mrs. Lewis and chatted briefly with her. Mrs. Wilson appeared tired and fatigued, and apparently was in a hurry to reach the launch. The band of the Tenth Chasseurs played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" the President descended the steps to the launch. As the launch began to move a company of Marines and veterans of the Yser presented arms and cried "Vive Wilson!" "Vive America!" and "Vive la Paix!"

Premier Nitti's Residence Threatened. Rome.—Serious disorders marked anti-government demonstrations in Rome. The participants attempted to reach the residence of Premier Nitti, but were driven back by large forces of military police. Order finally was restored.

Former Premier Dead. Jassy, Roumania.—Pierre P. Carp, former Premier of Roumania, is dead. He was 82 years old.

Train Hits Automobile. Dayton.—Two persons were killed two died shortly after having reached a hospital, another sustained injuries which probably will result fatally, and five others were badly cut and bruised when a northbound Baltimore and Ohio passenger train crashed into an automobile at a crossing near Tippencanoe City, 12 miles north of Dayton. The entire party, with the exception of Elmer Reasler, who jumped in time to escape serious injury, were carried with the wreckage on the pilot of the engine a thousand feet.



# GREEN FANCY

by GEORGE BARR  
MC CUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE  
HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE  
PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

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## SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Thomas K. Barnes, wealthy New Yorker, on a walking trip through New England, is caught in a storm miles from his destination. At a crossroads point he meets a girl in the same plight. While they discuss the situation an automobile, sent to meet the girl, arrives and Barnes is given a lift to Hart's tavern, while the girl is taken on to her destination, which she tells Barnes is a place called Green Fancy.

CHAPTER II.—At the tavern Barnes falls in with a stranded troupe of "barnstorming" actors, headed by Lyndon Rushcroft, and becomes interested in them.

## CHAPTER III.

Mr. Rushcroft Dissolves, Mr. Jones Intervenes, and Two Men Ride Away.

Mr. Rushcroft explained that he had had his supper. In fact, he went on to confess, he had been compelled, like the dog, to "speak" for it. What could be more disgusting, more degrading, he mourned, than the spectacle of a man who had appeared in all of the principal theaters of the land as star and leading support to stars, settling for his supper by telling stories and reciting poetry in the taproom of a tavern?

"Still," he consented, when Mr. Barnes insisted that it would be a kindness to him, "since you put it that way, I dare say I could do with a little snack, as you so aptly put it. Just a bite or two. What have you ready, Miss Tilly?"

Miss Tilly was a buxom female of forty or thereabouts, with spectacles. She was one of a pair of sedentary waitresses who had been so long in the employ of Mr. Jones that he hated the sight of them.

Mr. Rushcroft's conception of a bite or two may have staggered Barnes but it did not bewilder Miss Tilly. He had four eggs with his ham, and other things in proportion. He talked a great deal, proving in that way that it was a supper well worth speaking for. Among other things he dilated at great length upon his reasons for not being a member of the Players or the Lambs in New York city. It seems that he had promised his dear, devoted wife that he would never join a club of any description. Dear old girl, he would as soon have cut off his right hand as to break any promise made to her. He brushed something away from his eyes, and his chin, contracting, trembled slightly. "What is it, Mr. Bacon? Any word from New York?"

Mr. Bacon hovered near, perhaps hungrily.

"Our genial host has instructed me to say to his latest guest that the rates are two dollars a day, in advance, all dining-room checks payable on presentation," said Mr. Bacon, apologetically.

Rushcroft exploded. "O scurvy insult," he boomed. "Confound his—"

The new guest was amiable. He interrupted the outraged star. "Tell Mr. Jones that I shall settle promptly," he said with a smile.

"It has just entered his bean that you may be an actor, Mr. Barnes," said Bacon.

Miss Tilly, overhearing, drew a step or two nearer. A sudden interest in Mr. Barnes developed. She had not noticed before that he was an uncommonly good-looking fellow. She always had said that she adored strong, "athletic" faces.

Later on she felt inspired to jot down, for use no doubt in some future literary production, a concise, though general, description of the magnificent Mr. Barnes. She utilized the back of the bill of fare and she wrote with the feverish ardor of one who dreams the loss of a first impression. I here-with append her visual estimate of the hero of this story:

"He was a tall, shapely specimen of mankind," wrote Miss Tilly. "Broad-shouldered. Smooth-shaved face. Penetrating gray eyes. Short, curly hair about the color of mine. Strong hands of good shape. Face tanned considerably. Heavy dark eyebrows. Good teeth, very white. Square chin. Lovely smile that seemed to light up the room for everybody within hearing. Nose ideal. Mouth same. Voice aristocratic and reverberating with education. Age about thirty or thirty-one. Rich as Croesus. Well-turned legs. Would make a good nobleman."

All this would appear to be reasonably definite were it not for the note regarding the color of his hair. It leaves to me the simple task of completing the very admirable description of Mr. Barnes by announcing that Miss Tilly's hair was an extremely dark brown.

Also it is advisable to append the following biographical information: Thomas Kingsbury Barnes, engineer, born in Montclair, N. J., September 26, 1885. Cornell and Beaux Arts, Paris. Son of the late Stephen S.

Barnes, engineer, and Edith (Valentine) Barnes. Office, Metropolitan building, New York city. Residence, Amsterdam mansion. Clubs: (Lack of space prevents listing them here). Recreations, golf, tennis and horse-back riding. Fellow of the Royal Geographical society. Member of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Added to this, the mere announcement that he was in a position to indulge a fancy for long and perhaps aimless walking tours through more or less out-of-the-way sections of his own country, to say nothing of excursions in Europe.

He was rich. Perhaps not as rich as measured in these Midas-like days, but rich beyond the demands of aversion. His legacy had been an ample one. The fact that he worked hard at his profession from one year's end to the other—not excluding the six devoted to mentally productive jaunts—is proof sufficient that he was not content to subsist on the fruits of another man's enterprise. He was a worker.

The first fortnight of a proposed six weeks' jaunt through upper New England terminated when he laid aside his heavy pack in the little bedroom at Hart's Tavern. Cockerow would find him ready and eager to begin his third week. At least so he thought. But, truth is, he had come to his journey's end; he was not to sling his pack for many a day to come.

After setting the mind of the landlord at rest Barnes declined Mr. Rushcroft's invitation to "quaff" a cordial with him in the taproom, explaining that he was exceedingly tired and intended to retire early.

Instead of going up to his room immediately, however, he decided to have a look at the weather. His uneasiness concerning the young woman of the crossroads increased as he peered at the wall of blackness looming up beyond the circle of light. She was somewhere outside that sinister black wall and in the smothering grasp of those invisible hills, but was she living or dead? Had she reached her journey's end safely? He tried to extract comfort from the confidence she had expressed in the ability and integrity of the old man who drove with far greater recklessness than one would have looked for in a wild and irresponsible youngster.

He recalled with a thrill the imperious manner in which she gave directions to the man, and his surprising servility. It suddenly occurred to him that she was no ordinary person; he was rather amazed that he had not thought of it before.

Moreover, now that he thought of it, there was, even in the agreeable rejoinders she had made to his offerings, the faint suggestion of an accent that should have struck him at the time but did not for the obvious reason that he was then not at all interested in her. Her English was so perfect that he had failed to detect the almost imperceptible foreign flavor that now took definite form in his reflections. He tried to place this accent. Was it French or Italian or Spanish? Certainly it was not German.

He took a few turns up and down the long porch, stopping finally at the upper end. The clear, inspiring clang



Some One Spoke Suddenly at His Elbow.

of a hammer on an anvil fell suddenly upon his ears. He looked at his watch. The hour was nine, certainly

an unusual time for men to be at work in a forge. He remembered two men in the taproom who were bare-armed and wore the shapeless leather aprons of the smithy.

He had been standing there not more than half a minute peering in the direction from whence came the rhythmic bang of the anvil—at no great distance, he was convinced—

when some one spoke suddenly at his elbow. He whirled and found himself facing the gaunt landlord.

"Good Lord! You startled me," he exclaimed. His gaze traveled past the tall figure of Putnam Jones and rested on that of a second man, who leaned, with legs crossed and arms folded, against the porch post directly in front of the entrance to the house, his features almost wholly concealed by the broad-brimmed slouch hat that came far down over his eyes. He, too, it seemed to Barnes, had sprung from nowhere.

"Fierce night," said Putnam Jones, removing the cornucopy pipe from his lips. Then, as an afterthought, "Where'd you walk from today?"

"I slept in a farmhouse last night, about fifteen miles south of this place. I should say."

"That'd be a little ways out of East Cobb," speculated Mr. Jones.

"Five or six miles."

"Going over into Canada?"

"No, I shall turn west, I think, and strike for the Lake Champlain country."

"I suppose you've traveled right smart in Europe?"

"Quite a bit, Mr. Jones."

"Any particular part?"

"No," said Barnes, suddenly divining that he was being "pumped." "One end to the other, you might say."

"What about them countries down around Bulgaria and Roumania? I've been considerable interested in what's going to become of them if Germany gets hooked. What do they get out of it, either way?"

Barnes spent the next ten minutes expatiating upon the future of the Balkan states. Jones had little to say. He was interested, and drank in all the information that Barnes had to impart. He puffed at his pipe, and occasionally put a leading question. And quite as abruptly as he introduced the topic he changed it.

"Not many automobiles up here this time of the year," he said. "I was a little surprised when you said a fellow had given you a lift. Where from?"

"The crossroads a mile down. He came from the direction of Frogg's Corner and was on his way to meet someone at Spanish Falls. It appears that there was a misunderstanding. The driver didn't meet the train, so the person he was going after walked all the way to the forks. We happened upon each other there, Mr. Jones, and we studied the signpost together. She was bound for a place called Green Fancy."

"Did you say she?"

"Yes, I was proposing to help her out of her predicament when the belated motor came racing down the slope."

"What for sort of looking lady was she?"

"She wore a veil," said Barnes succinctly.

"Young?"

"I had that impression. By the way, Mr. Jones, what and where is Green Fancy?"

"Well," began the landlord, lowering his voice, "it's about two miles and a half from here, up the mountain. It's a house and people live in it, same as any other house. That's about all there is to say about it."

"Why is it called Green Fancy?"

"Because it's a green house," replied Jones succinctly. "Green as a gourd. A man named Curtis built it a couple of years ago and he had a fool idea about paintin' it green. Might as well be a little crazy, for all I know. Anyhow, after he got it finished he settled down to live in it, and from that day to this he's never been out of the place."

"Isn't it possible that he isn't there at all?"

"He's there, all right. Every now and then he has visitors—just like this woman today—and sometimes they come down here for supper. They don't hesitate to speak of him, so he must be there. Miss Tilly has got the idea that he is a recluse, if you know what that is."

Further conversation was interrupted by the irregular clatter of horses' hoofs on the macadam. Off to the left a dull red glow of light spread across the roadway and a man's voice called out, "Whoa, dang ye!"

The door of the smithy had been thrown open and someone was leading forth freshly shod horses.

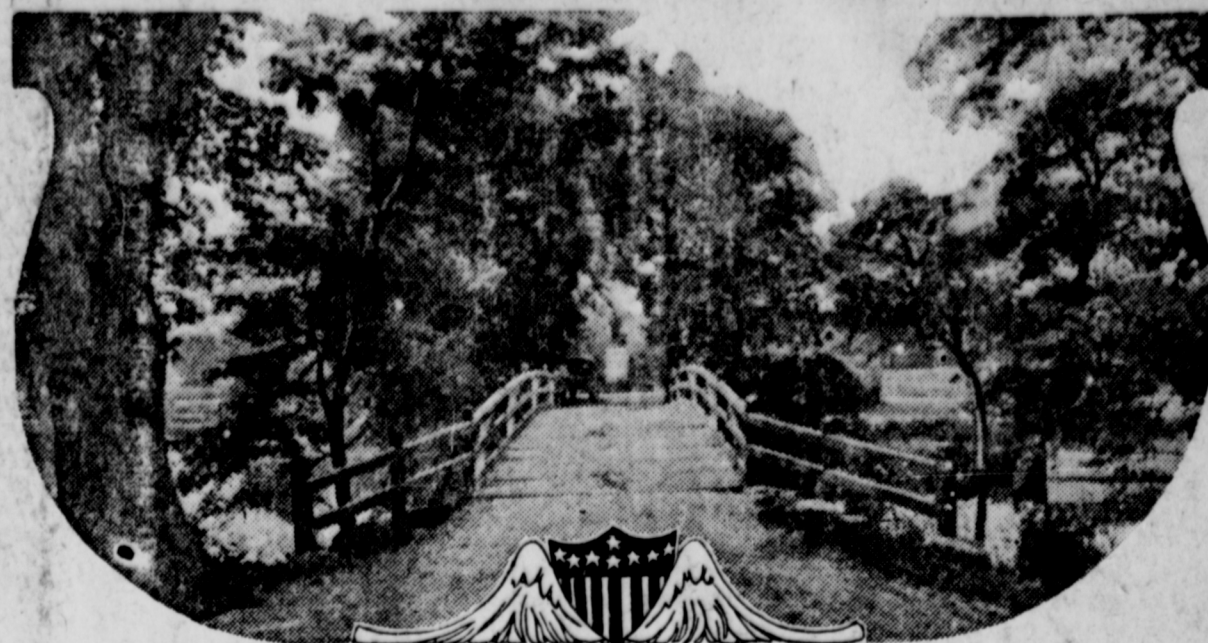
A moment later the horses—prancing, high-spirited animals—their bridle bits held by a strapping blacksmith, came into view. Barnes looked in the direction of the steps. The two men had disappeared. Instead of stopping directly in front of the steps the smith led his charges quite a distance beyond and into the darkness.

Putnam Jones abruptly changed his position. He insinuated his long body between Barnes and the doorway, at the same time rather loudly proclaiming that the rain appeared to be over.

"Yes, sir," he repeated, "she seems to have let up altogether. Ought to have a nice day tomorrow, Mr. Barnes—nice, cool day for walkin'."

Voices came up from the darkness. Jones had not been able to cover them with his own. Barnes caught two or three sharp commands, rising above the pawing of horses' hoofs, and then a great clatter as the mounted horse-

## Scene of Battle of Concord



"By the rude bridge that arched the flood, their flag to April's breeze unfurled, here once the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world."

## FREEDOM OVER ALL THE EARTH

### Due Recognition of Human Rights Now the Aim of Mankind.



Independence hall is holy ground at the entrance to which, like Moses at the bush of fire, one should remove his shoes; but it pales into insignificance beside Interdependence hall which some day we must build across the street from the "birthplace of American liberty." One hundred, two score and three years ago, the federation of the thirteen colonies into a federal union was a political event of prime import; today it is overshadowed by the thing of which Tennyson dreamed. "The Federation of the World." The Declaration of Independence is a state paper of such significance as to stand in a class by itself. It immortalized every man who signed it. "These united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states; absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and all connection between them and Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved." So run the words of fire the idealism of which was to be made real if need be, by the lives, as well as the property and sacred honor of the signatories. But the Declaration of Interdependence of all free peoples will overtop that of July 4, 1776, as the oak overtops the daisy.

Great Patriotic Aim. But at that time independence was the biggest and best thing the fathers could purchase in a war of seven years. They could not enjoy the unalienable rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" while ruled by Great Britain, for to be subject to England meant to be robbed and exploited, jailed or languished at the behest of a half-mad German, George III, who wore the British crown.

And so the patriots proposed to stand alone, to be independent. They proposed an equitable self-rule on lines more liberal than ever had been tried; there were to be neither kings nor kingdoms but rather a state of human equality.

Across the water it was a dark day for human rights. In all Europe liberty was eclipsed; there was not one free people. Monarchs were supreme and more or less tyrannical; and so,

men rode off in the direction of the crossroads.

Barnes waited until they were muffled by distance and then turned to Jones with the ironic remark:

"They seem to be foreigners, Mr. Jones."

Jones' manner became natural once more. He leaned against one of the posts and, striking a match on his leg, relighted his pipe.

"Kind o' curious about 'em?" he drawled.

"It never entered my mind until this instant to be curious," said Barnes.

"Well, it entered their minds about an hour ago to be curious about you," said the other.

(Continued next week.)

## FARMER'S HOME IS WRECKED

Yeggs Secure More than \$6,000 When Wisconsin Robbery Is Carried Out.

Racine, Wis., June 30.—The home of William Gosnier, wealthy farmer of the town of Yorkville, situated near Union Grove, was almost completely wrecked and over \$6,000 stolen when yeggmen blew open the safe in the house. Gold and silver coins in the safe were bent double and buried in the ground.

But I was never surprised at any resemblance that appeared when your boys and ours stood side by side in the trenches. The minuteman of Concord is the ideal of the young Englishman of today, who dung himself over the top, giving away his comforts and risking his life for every man in his company.

We long to see England rich in just such young men as your minuteman, and you make the same prayer for America, so that in this, as in all the things by which men live, you and we have the same aims—liberty and the service of our country and our God.

I saw a very beautiful expression of the feeling between us on Memorial day last year, says a writer in Scribner's. I went early in the morning to the Old North bridge with flowers for the minuteman; a Southern friend was with me, and the two lost causes, British and Confederate, were alone on the bridge. We laid flowers before the minuteman and on the grave of the two British soldiers whose fate so moved Hawthorne. His spirit may have joined us as we passed the Old Manse, but no one else was to be seen, when suddenly a ghostly procession came through the mist—six old veterans just risen from their graves; four tiny boy scouts hardly yet born; and two young men of the present carrying a bugle and a flag.

They went first to the British grave, and for the first time in history they laid on it England's flag and a branch of New England apple blossoms; they saluted, blew a bugle call, and passed on to do the same for the minuteman and his flag. Then they stood in line on the bridge—each of the 12 threw a flower into the river and saluted, while the leader said: "We salute the sailors who died in the Civil war."

Then after a last ghostly bugle call they melted away into the mist. Was it the mist of past or future?—for they had saluted the three great facts of past, present and future history—the birth of democracy; the friendship of Anglo-Saxons, and the future peace of the world which will surely spring from it.

to stand alone and even aloof, as Washington counseled, was to be prudent. No alliance was possible save with that which they had just renounced—kingscraft.

Old Order Abolished.

But "the old order changeth, giving place to new." Today, in 1919, the proper social desire of the individual is to "live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man." And similarly, to live in the crossroads of the nations and show vital interest in all that pertains to humanity is the proper attitude for the nation. The setting for the next act on the world stage must be big enough for interdependence and internationalism. Interdependence is life and opportunity for both. "We must hang together or we will hang separately."

By maintaining independence and aloofness the fathers hoped to succeed; isolation spelled safety, and so they trusted that a deep, wide moat at their front door, the Atlantic ocean, would keep their foes at a distance of 3,000 miles while they should gain numbers and wealth and experience in governing themselves. They minted coins bearing the inscriptions, "Let Me Alone" and "Don't Step on Me," the latter beneath the figure of a coiled rattlesnake, and cutting themselves off from world politics and world interests they became a self-contained, self-sufficient people, enjoying free assembly, free speech, free press and free

## STAND ON SITE OF TRAGEDY

Ancient Willow Trees Believed to Be Near Scene of the Deportation of the Acadians.

Whoever has read Longfellow's poem, "Evangeline," will be interested in visiting the land of Evangeline, the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia, Canada and the country about Wolfville, which is the center. Grand Pre, the little village which was the scene of the deportation of the Acadians in 1755, is only a short distance from Wolfville, but little is left of the village where the tragedy told of by the poet was enacted. The chief object of interest in what was once Grand Pre, are the mammoth, gnarled ancient willow trees, known as Evangeline's willows, which stand, a conspicuous group, amid the fertile green meadows and serve as a windbreak. They show their age, these ancient trees, and were undoubtedly planted by the French Canadians, for the Acadians invariably planted willows wherever they settled, and these trees are perpetual memorials of them. Beside the willows, there may be seen at the site of Grand Pre the old well, portions of the foundations of the church of St. Charles, and some stones that mark the site of the priest's house. These willow trees are always visited by tourists, and although history does not exactly tally

religion, but making Americanism dangerously near a big provincialism. We helped no other people to gain our glorious liberty. All was well if we were left alone by the political and warring world.

## Autocracy in Rout.

But a new world order has come in. The western hemisphere is all free. China has astonished the world by electing a president. "The bear that walks like a man" becomes human for a fortnight and is free—until his liberty, mistaken for license, enslaved him to the bolshevik. France and Portugal are free; Great Britain, our ancient oppressor, is free and is our friend. The British empire is free, a galaxy of great self-governing peoples—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa—all free, even though a figurehead king is its nominal head; but Lloyd George, democrat, not George V autocrat, is the real ruler of the British empire!

## Now for "Peace on Earth."

Free peoples do not menace the tranquility of the world; they are not bent on conquest; they seek not to impose their will on their neighbors, even though the neighbor be weak and small. They covet nothing which is their neighbor's. They stand for peace on earth and good will among men. The considerations alike of safety and ethics demand the observation of the golden rule among nations.

On July 4, 1776, the old Liberty bell rang out in order to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Suppose that on another July 4 it were permitted to raise its cracked and wheezy voice to do a bigger and far nobler thing: Proclaim liberty to all the oppressed of the world! Where is the man who would not wish to live in that good world? Surely not one would pray with Simeon, "Lord, lettest thou thy servant now depart in peace."

Let all the free peoples of the world send representatives to meet in Independence hall. Let them create and sign a nobler document than that which the fathers made and signed; nobler and larger for one reason only—the new document will be the Declaration of Interdependence.

That declaration will enable all free peoples to stand against the aggression of autocratic spoilers. It will assert the solidarity of all who stand for freedom and who love their fellow men. It will set forth the growing sense of human brotherhood. It will express in larger measure the high political ideals of our time. It may not ring in a thousand years of peace, but it will herald that dawn—

When light shall spread, and man be liker man,  
Through all the circle of the golden year.



## Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

### Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician  
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician  
MRS. ANNA POWELL HACKETT, R.N., Superintendent  
MRS. HELEN STEARN SHARPE, R.N., Assistant

#### CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.  
By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

### Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

Baker & Logsdon, Dentists  
Office Hours from 8 to 5.

#### L. & N. TIME TABLE

##### Northbound

Train No. 34— 3:38 a. m.  
Train No. 38— 12:50 p. m.  
Train No. 32— 5:34 p. m.

##### Southbound

Train No. 31— 12:46 a. m.  
Train No. 33— 12:25 p. m.  
Train No. 37— 1:10 p. m.

The Louisville Board of Education has placed an order for 1,000 copies of Professor Lewis' book, "Water Boys," for supplementary reading in the schools of Louisville.

Prof. C. D. Lewis left on Monday for Lancaster, where he will have charge of the Joint Institute of Garrard and Boyle county teachers. Later engagements are: Woodford-Jessamine, July 7; Clay, July 14; Bell, July 21; Harlan, July 28; Harrison, August 4; and Floyd, August 11.

Next Sunday is Booster Sunday at the Baptist church. The pastor will preach on "The Old Time Religion."

Brother Hudspeth preached a forceful and instructive sermon in the pavilion last Sunday evening. He dwelt in general upon the necessity of "Seeing Jesus" in creation, the miraculous, the prophecies, the atonement, on the Cross, in the Tomb, and on the Throne. The attendance was good, and the spirit of the meeting worshipful and inspirational throughout.

The Redpath Chautauqua opens in Richmond July 7. A fine array of talent is booked for each of the seven days.

Miss Lennie Ledford has returned after spending a pleasant vacation with her uncle in Oklahoma.

Mrs. L. P. McWhorter is visiting friends at Wallacetown this week.

Mrs. Laura Gabbard has resigned her position in D. G. Bales' store, where she has worked for the past ten months. Mr. Bales expects to carry on his work with the aid of his two daughters for this summer.

Wednesday, July 2, the primary teachers of the Berea Baptist Sunday school took the Primary Department out to VanWinkle Grove where they served supper at 5:30 p. m., after which some lively games were enjoyed by the children.

Oscar C. Wyatt returned to Berea this week and is at present employed in the College Printing Office.

Doctor Felton returned on Saturday from Providence, R. I., where he was attending commencement and a class reunion at Brown University, of which he is a graduate. He had a most enjoyable visit, and among other interesting events he witnessed the conferring of the Doctor of Laws degree upon Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, which was granted by Brown University.

Miss Una Gabbard and Mr. Weatherby, Miss Mabel Lewis and Mr. Victor, Mr. Applehaus and Miss Helen Bowman, Miss Elizabeth Flannery and Mr. Woody, Miss Ella Hernandez, Neva Chrisman and Axel Ernborg, had a delightful trip to Twin Mountains Monday, June 30. The party was conducted by the Rev. John Cunningham and Professor Peck. All report a fine time with plenty of refreshments.

Private Lloyd Jarvis, recently returned from over seas, is visiting his brother, Bill Jarvis, in Berea.

J. S. Gott went to Cincinnati Monday night on a business trip.

Ed. Fothergill, Robert and Ernest Welch and Harry Dyson left on Wednesday for a fishing trip on the Kentucky river. They expect to camp for a week at Clay Ferry. We shall expect a mess of fish stories, if not the fish, upon their return.

Don't Forget the Old Fiddlers' Contest to be given about August 15. Watch for announcements.

Clinton Early and wife have returned to Berea.

## Mrs. Eva Walden Fine Millinery Ready-to-Wear

Ladies' Dresses, Corsets, Hosiery,  
Fine Underwear, Waists in  
all the Midsummer  
Materials

See our pretty Midsummer Dresses  
in Voile and Georgette

Best Quality for Least Money

Mr. and Mrs. Buck Preston of Beattyville are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Preston on Depot street.

Miss P. G. Ruttell of Cincinnati is working in M. A. Chastee's place as operator and ticket agent at the L. & N. depot for a few days.

The W. M. U. of the Berea Baptist church met with Mrs. James Baker Tuesday evening and were favored by a very interesting and beneficial speech by Mrs. Thurman from Shelbyville, who is at present a guest at Boone Tavern.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Grant of Richmond and their son, Montell, who has just returned from over seas, and his wife, visited relatives in Berea Saturday and Sunday.

We are glad to welcome Fleming Griffith back home after several months of service over seas.

Junior Edwards and Miss Carroll Edwards are in Berea this week.

Dr. and Mrs. N. L. Goodrich of South Haven, Mich., spent Saturday and Sunday of last week with Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Lewis, on Center street. The Goodrichs were enroute by auto to Chattanooga, via: Cumberland Gap and Knoxville; returning home via: Nashville. Making the trip in two weeks, sleeping in their car and cooking in the open—making an ideal way to spend a vacation.

Miss Leanna Mitchell is home for a visit with her mother and sister at their home on Center street.

Miss Minnie Gray, a Berea graduate of the class of '17, is spending several days in Berea with her friend, Miss Helen Shannon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Early and little daughter, Eloise, arrived last Friday from Nicholasville to attend the wedding of Mr. Early's sister, Miss Edna, which occurred Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Gabbard left Tuesday for a visit of several days with relatives in Richmond and Lexington.

Miss Edith Phillips of Wildie was visiting friends in town last week.

Miss Lela Jane Harris spent the week end with her parents in Richmond.

Quite a few of Miss Edna Early's best girl friends gathered at her home on Dixie Highway last Friday evening and "showered" her with many pretty and useful things which a young bride can well find use for.

B. F. VanWinkle expects to leave in a few days for Cleveland, O., where he has employment.

#### FOURTH OF JULY RALLY

Great patriotic meeting in the Pavilion, back of the Library, Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock. An address will be given by Doctor Raine on "The New Patriotism." There will also be short addresses given by other speakers. Special music will be furnished by the Male Quartette. Everybody come and make this a rousing meeting.

#### FOR SALE

One good second-hand sewing machine, been in use two years only. 2tp-2. Mrs. J. F. Smith.

#### FOR SALE

Farm in Berea, about two acres; nice young orchard—apples, pears, peaches, plums, and grapes. Good dwelling house of five rooms and a large reception hall, wardrobes and porches. Basement 22x28 feet; four grates, cabinet mantels, hardwood floors, electric lights, barn and other out-buildings.

This property adjoins graded school property and within a stone's throw of the post office. Price right. Terms cash.

W. B. HARRIS, Owner,  
Berea, Ky.

#### WITH THE CHURCHES

##### UNION SERVICE

The Rev. John Cunningham, pastor of the Baptist church, will preach in the pavilion, back of the Library, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Be on time for the praise service, Mr. Dick in charge. Quartette will sing. These services are for everybody. Come and have a share in the good things of the GOSPEL.

##### Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a. m.

##### Baptist Church

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.  
Preaching services, 11:00 a. m.  
B. Y. P. U., 6:45 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock.  
Rev. John Cunningham, Pastor.

##### Methodist Episcopal Church

Sunday school 9:45 a. m.  
Preaching service at 11:00 a. m.  
Epworth League Meeting 6:45 p. m.  
Prayer meeting 7:30 p. m., Wednesday.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE JUNE 27

##### Methodist

Attendance, 74; Collection, \$1.87.  
West End Mission  
Attendance, 31; Collection, 44c.

Mr. White, a student of Berea College, has kindly consented to lead the singing for the West End Sunday school.

##### Baptist

Attendance, 187; Bibles, 89; Collection, \$8.37.

#### 4 — BIG DAYS — 4

##### At the Baptist Church

— In July —  
Sunday, July 6 — Booster Sunday.  
Sunday, July 13 — Membership Sunday.  
Sunday, July 20 — Decision Sunday.  
Sunday, July 27 — Victory Sunday.  
4 — Big Sundays in July — 4

#### BIG DAY PLANNED

The Macedonia church is planning to have a working at the Davis Witt cemetery, July 12. There will also be preaching service. Everybody invited to come and bring dinner. Don't forget the day — July 12 — and don't fail to come.

#### CHURCH COMMITTEE.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the estate of J. W. Lewis will present same to the undersigned properly verified on or before August 1, 1919, or same will be disallowed.  
Alice Lewis, Extrs.,  
Berea, Ky., Route No. 2.

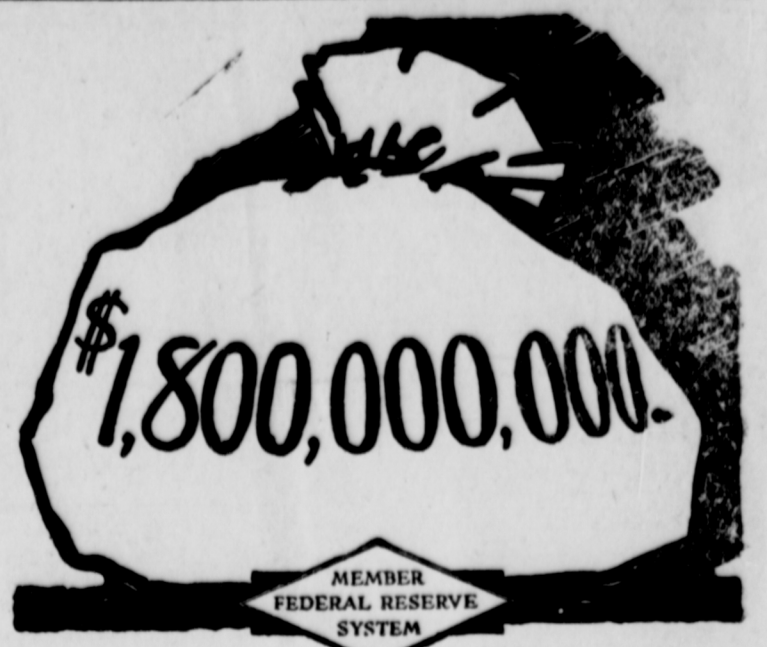
#### ORDINANCE

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Berea, Kentucky, That the owners of property abutting on Jackson street up to its intersection with Rawlings Place shall have standard curbing and gutters built along their property according to the plans to be given by the City Engineer after authority from the Council.

Expert will be Gay, Mayor, and Fothergill, Clerk.

#### NOTED

Girls' department years old to learn knitting, alone, lent wages and excellent for conditions. Apply Rich French Hosiery Mills, Ross-ville, Ga., 40 miles from Chattanooga, Tenn.



1,800,000,000 Dollars in Gold

EIGHTEEN hundred million dollars in gold is held by the Federal Reserve Banks as the reserve of the banks which are the members of the Federal Reserve System.

This bank, as a member of the system, shares in the protection afforded by this great reserve. As our customer you also share in this benefit.

Berea National Bank

#### LAKES — EARLY

The Richmond Register of June 30 prints the following account of a marriage, which many Berea friends will read with interest. The Citizen joins in extending congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Lakes.

The many friends of C. D. Lakes, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Bronston Lakes, of this city, were agreeably surprised when that splendid young man became a benedict and took unto himself a life partner. The bride, Miss Edna Gay Early, is a beautiful and accomplished young lady and numbers her friends by the score. She is a daughter of Mrs. Martha Early, of Berea, and was a member of the staff of the Berea College Library. The groom is in the employ of the L. & N. railroad at Ravenna, and is a young man possessing rare business qualifications and endowed with most exemplary habits and well worthy of the heart and hand of the fair lady he has won. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. J. Hudspeth, pastor of Berea Christian church, Saturday evening about 9:00 o'clock, at the home of the bride's mother, in the presence of a few close relatives and friends. The happy couple took the midnight train for Jacksonville, Fla., and will visit many other points of interest in the Southland. On returning they will visit a married sister of the bride, at Gadsden, Ala. On their return from their honeymoon trip, they will take up their residence in Irvine. They have the best of good wishes of a legion of friends.

#### COMMISSIONER'S SALE

##### Rockcastle Circuit Court

MARTHA B. FOWLER, individually, and Martha B. Fowler, Guardian, etc.,

#### PLAINTIFF,

vs.

IVORY ANGLIN, etc. DEFENDANTS.  
By virtue of judgment and order of sale of the Rockcastle Circuit Court, rendered at its May Term, 1919, in the above styled cause, the undersigned will, on

#### Monday, July 21st, 1919,

being regular County Court day for said county, between the hours of 1:00 o'clock and 4:00 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in Mt. Vernon, Ky., proceed to expose to public sale, to the highest and best bidder, the following described tract of land, located in Rockcastle county, Ky., on Clear Creek, and bounded and described as follows:

Bounded on the north by the lands of W. A. Hammonds; on the east by the lands of Henry Abney; on the south by the lands of John Cope; and on the west by the lands of Spencer Abney, containing about 300 acres.

The following tracts, however, with the right of way as herein set out are excluded from said boundary:

1st Tract. Beginning at a stake on the top of a ridge in Kizzie Hansberry's line; thence running a straight line down the hill to a sugar tree; thence to a stone corner on the side of the county road; thence with the county

road to the creek; thence with the old creek bed, up the creek to Kizzie Hansberry's line, and being the west side of the John A. Anglin and Mary A. Anglin tract of land.

2nd tract. Beginning at a stake in Henry Abney's line, running with a double mulberry a straight line up the hill to a stake in R. J. West's line on top of the ridge, including the right of way over the land between Martha B. Anglin and others, and running with Henry Abney's line to the county road.

Sale to be made on a credit of six months; purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from date of sale, with a lien reserved on said land until all the purchase money is paid.

G. S. GRIFFIN, M. C., R. C. C.

#### KENTUCKY FAIR DATES

Following is a list of the Kentucky fairs and their dates, so far as have been reported to us. Secretaries are asked to report any omissions or corrections.

July 23—Mt. Sterling, 4 days.  
July 29—Harrodsburg, 4 days.  
August 5—Taylorsville, 4 days.  
August 5—Uniontown, 5 days.  
August 6—Grayson, 4 days.  
August 12—Fern Creek, 4 days.  
August 13—Perryville, 3 days.  
August 13—Mt. Vernon, 3 days.  
August 18—Lawrenceburg, 5 days.  
August 19—Shepherdsville, 4 days.  
August 20—Liberty, 3 days.

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

#### DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE Berea, Kentucky

Commencement is over; but inquiries for farms and homes in and around Berea continue to come in. Now is the time to list your property, if you want to sell. We have more inquiries than we have places to sell. If you have a farm, or town property, to sell drop in at the Berea Bank & Trust Co. and list it with us and we will sell it if you will price it worth the money.

DEAN & HERNDON,  
Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

#### F. L. MOORE'S

### Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BERE A, KY.

**One Drop**  
Bourbon Poultry Remedy  
CURES  
CAPES  
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, cholera and other chick diseases. One 6-oz. bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. First bottle, price \$1.25, makes 24 gallons. At drugists, or sent by mail postpaid. Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.  
Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

## The Nettleton

FOOTWEAR  
EXTRAORDINARY

### "Ardsley"



For storm and rough weather wear, this very much favored Nettleton model lends itself naturally to reproduction in a great many styles and materials.

In Shell Cordovan or dark Tan Viking Calfskin—two leathers best suited to hard rugged wear—the Ardsley makes up into an ideal winter boot, with no suggestion of weight or clumsiness.

These leathers polish extremely well—will not break or crack under the most severe strain and the raw hide middle sole as shown in the illustration makes the bottom non-absorbent and impervious to water. Every man should have a shoe of this kind, and we recommend to wise buyers the Ardsley as described in this advertisement.

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street

Berea, Kentucky

Agent for NETTLETON Men's Shoes — the World's Finest



## BOONE TAVERN

"The most home-like and attractive hotel in Kentucky."

Berea College Management. First Class, Moderate Rates.  
For Students and Parents, Business Men and Excursionists

On the Dixie Highway

## The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.  
(Incorporated)  
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for a year.

Advertising rates on application.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Sunday school convention of Tate's Creek Association met at the First Baptist church, Berea, Thursday, June 20. An interesting program was rendered. The devotional was led by the Rev. John Cunningham, pastor. The Rev. O. Olin Green of Richmond spoke on "The Value of Teacher Training," followed by an interesting talk on "Evangelism in the Sunday School," by the Rev. John Cunningham. The meeting then adjourned for dinner. The crowd was conveyed to VanWinkle Grove in automobiles where dinner was served by the ladies. They returned to the church and the exercises of the day were resumed. Miss Comstock of Louisville entertained the small children with her fascinating stories, and then spoke on the work of Beginners, Primary, and Juniors. Miss Brown of Richmond spoke on Intermediates and Women's Missionary Union work.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis of Paint Lick presided at the meetings. All enjoyed the day and were much benefited by having attended.

### BOYS' AND GIRLS' AGRICULTURAL CLUBS

Eight clubs, equally representing Madison and Rockcastle counties, met at Livingston, on Saturday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock.

The Livingston people furnished delightful refreshments in the way of lemonade and cake.

All officers of these clubs were present except four, and each as they were called upon, arose, addressed the chair, and took part in the proceedings.

The wonder to me is that parents can stay away from such places where their youngsters are so vitally concerned.

Let us wake up and stand by these bright boys and girls, and our enthusiastic and efficient county agent, Robert Spence.

Written by one who was there.  
E. F. Dizney.

Demobilization and gratuities are to cost Canada \$300,000,000, and pensions are to take \$40,000,000 of the taxes each year after this one. Who can say that Canada is neglecting the men who went to war?

It is easy to be "broad" and "liberal" in the absence of strong convictions, or any convictions at all. Herein lies the true explanation of whatever possibility there is of Church Union. Is it anything to rejoice over?

### KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

Rogers of Lexington for a tablet made from material taken from the sunken battleship Maine, to be presented to the City of Lexington by the Navy Department as a memorial to Fayette county soldiers in the Spanish-American war, was made this week. The memorial will be shipped from the navy yard at Washington, D. C., as soon as it is made up, according to a letter received Monday by Secretary C. F. Dunn, of the Board of Commerce, from Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. The tablet probably will be placed in the Memorial municipal building when it has been built. It is thirteen by eighteen inches in size and weighs twelve pounds. A small charge, covering the cost of removing the metal from the sunken warship and manufacture will be paid by the city.

### CAPT. KING SWOPE FOR CONGRESS

On Saturday night, June 28th, Capt. King Swope, of Danville, the Republican candidate to fill the unexpired term in Congress, from the 8th congressional district of Kentucky, addressed an audience in the Vocational Chapel, Berea. This election becomes necessary because of the death of Hon. Harvey Helm, and is to be held on August 2, the same day as the general primary.

The meeting Saturday night was presided over by Prof. L. V. Dodge. The principal speaker, Capt. King Swope, is a comparatively young man, of good appearance, pleasant address, and a forcible speaker. His uncle, Col. A. M. Swope, was counted one of the ablest political leaders in Kentucky. Captain Swope had spoken in Berea before, having been a candidate for Presidential Elector in the campaign of 1916. After referring to his previous visit, and disavowing any feeling of animosity toward political opponents, he devoted himself closely to the discussion of live questions, state and national. Having been in the military service of the country for nineteen months, he naturally dwelt at length upon the extravagance and inefficiency which has been shown in the conduct of the war. Especially did he argue in favor of special legislation to right the injustice done to the soldiers, who took their lives in their hands in their country's defense.

The speaker emphasized the fact that the United States debt of about one billion dollars at the beginning of the war has increased to twenty-four billions. Half this vast expense has been wasted. The yearly interest is greater than the entire national debt was two and a half years ago. The "dollar a year" men, while professing to be giving their time, have entailed heavy expense on the nation. Thousands of merely nominal employees of the government ought to be at once discharged. Those soldiers who do not want to stay in the regular army ought to be discharged at once. The wartime bureau should be promptly abolished. Mr. Swope, if elected, expects to introduce a resolution calling upon each department for a statement of the least number of employees needed to conduct the business. On all sides there is urgent need of economy.

One efficient means of reducing the present extravagant cost of living is to have a protective tariff. This would bring three hundred millions of dollars a year into our Treasury, thus reducing taxes, besides protecting American laborers. Where is the man who used to lament the alleged fact that American goods were sold cheaper in Europe than in this country, and blamed it on tariff? Now, without a protective tariff, the cost of all things which we buy is almost fabulously increased. We pay 170 per cent more for bacon, 180 per cent more for eggs, 190 per cent more for butter. If one takes a railroad trip he pays 50 per cent more for his ticket and 75 per cent more for his Pullman fare. If, being discouraged, he decided to end his life he finds that poison has gone up 327 per cent, pistols 62 per cent, and rope 85 per cent. But if he goes home and reads the Democratic platform of 1912, promising to reduce the high cost of living by abolishing the tariff, he at once, without cost, laughs himself to death.

Captain Swope vigorously and effectively stated his views upon various practical topics. Among other things he demands a prompt reduction of army and navy to a peace basis. He calls for the repeal of the "semi-luxury tax" on shoes, etc. He would reduce and simplify the income tax. He opposes the extension of government ownership, or control. He showed that the loudest talk about "loyalty to the President" comes from those who have done little for their country in this great crisis of its history.

Coming to a detailed discussion of soldiers' rights and claims, of which Captain Swope is an earnest champion, he referred to the anomaly of our keeping soldiers in Russia with which we are not at war. If we have no right to be there our troops should be brought home at once. If we have a right to be there, and if it is for the best, we should have enough troops there to pro-

tect themselves from the murderous Bolsheviks and accomplish something. Nobody can understand the policy of the present administration, with regard to the Russian muddle, if it has any policy. The American soldier has been the most poorly paid man in America. This does not mean the officers, who often received more than they deserved. The common soldier faced hardships and dangers for thirty dollars a month. Since the signing of the armistice many have been kept and paid only that pittance for working side by side with civilians who were paid a hundred dollars a month for doing the same work. Through the incompetency of government officials, the money taken from the soldier's pay for his family at home failed to be sent. The War Risk Officials have been selected for having a political pull, rather than for their qualifications.

Captain Swope made a telling point by describing the neglect of the private soldiers, when the influenza epidemic was prevailing. He spoke from personal observation, and went into details in a way to convince one that the real facts were stated. The speaker also dwelt upon the way in which courts-martial "railroaded" cases through, giving unreasonable punishment for light offenses. Himself a lawyer, he was able to appreciate the irregularities of these courts, and the rank injustice characterizing many of their decisions. The common soldier deserves recognition, as well as the officers. The soldiers of today, no less than those of the Civil War, should be helped to adjust themselves to the new conditions in civil life. Not only have they given their time for their country, but also in most cases their former plans have been permanently broken up. They ought to be given portions of the nation's fertile but as yet undeveloped lands. Receptions and parades are poor substitutes for bread. In order to secure their rights they need representation in Congress, by some one who has personal knowledge of their needs. Those who heard Captain Swope could not fail to be convinced that, if he is elected, the soldiers of the recent war will have in him an earnest and watchful champion. Probably the soldiers of this Congressional district will give him practically their unanimous support.

Captain Swope did not fail to show up the gross extravagance of the recent Democratic State administration. They promised a reduction of tax rates, but instead of that the rate has been increased and at the same time the State debt has been almost doubled. The Captain expects to be elected; and in him the district may expect an able, sober, Christian man as their representative.

### UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued from Page One)  
that this fact is being increasingly appreciated.

Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, who made the first nonstop transatlantic flight, were entertained at a luncheon in London, June 26, by the Daily Mail, at which they were presented with the prize of £10,000 offered by the newspaper. Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Comdr. Grieve, who failed in their attempt at a nonstop flight across the Atlantic, and many government officials were present. It was announced later that King George had conferred the order of knight of the British empire on both Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown.

Total casualties of the American expeditionary forces reported to date was announced today by the war department as 289,016, including:

Killed in action (including 381 lost at sea), 33,754.  
Died of wounds, 13,570.  
Died of disease, 23,396.  
Died from accidents and other causes, 4,942.  
Total deaths, 75,662.  
Wounded in action, 210,984.  
Missing in action (not including prisoners released or returned), 2,370.

### A GOOD MEETING

At the monthly business meeting of the Welch Department Stores employees, Brother Hudspeth was present, and addressed the meeting on the "Relation of Employer and Employee" from the Bible standpoint. Sociability, business, and religion were happily blended during the evening, and a most profitable time spent.

Such gatherings must certainly result in an efficient cooperation of the various departments and a better acquaintanceship among the employees of the firm which is beneficial and commendable in every way.

## WON STRUGGLE FOR COLONISTS

### What the Battle of Bunker Hill Meant to the Revolutionary Cause.

**A** LITTLE before sunset, 143 years ago, a few hundred American troops stacked their guns, threw off their packs, seized their trenching tools and set to work with great spirit. At midnight Boston was buried in sleep. The sentry's cry of "All's well!" could be heard distinctly from its shores.

At dawn, 143 years ago, the Americans at work were seen by the sailors on board the British ships of war and the alarm was given. The captain of the Lively, the nearest ship, without waiting for orders, put a spring upon her cable and, bringing her guns to bear, opened a fire upon the hill. One man, among a number who had incautiously ventured outside, was killed. A subaltern reported his death to Colonel Prescott and asked what was to be done. "Bury him," was the reply.

It was the first fatality in the battle of Bunker Hill, one of the most momentous conflicts in our Revolutionary history. It was the first regular battle between the British and the Americans and most eventful in its consequences. The British had ridiculed them as dastardly and inefficient; yet here the best British troops, led on by experienced officers, were repeatedly repulsed by an inferior force of that enemy—mere yeomanry—from works thrown up in a single night, and suffered a loss rarely paralleled in battle with the most veteran soldiers. According to their own returns they killed and wounded, out of a detachment of 2,000 men, amounted to 1,054 and a large proportion of them officers. The loss of the Americans was 411, out of 1,500 men engaged. So the number of casualties in this battle was more than 30 per cent of the number in action, thus placing it among the bloodiest battles known to history. At Waterloo the British loss was less than 34 per cent. No wonder that June 17 is to Boston a second Fourth of July.

### Battle Meant Everything.

A gallant loyalist of Massachusetts, who fought so well for King George that he rose to be a full general in the British army, regarded Bunker Hill as a transaction which controlled everything that followed. "You could not," he would say to his friends on the other side, "have succeeded without it."

Bunker Hill exhibited the Americans to all the world as a people to be courted by allies and counted with by foes. It was a marvel that so many armed citizens had been got together so quickly and still a greater marvel that they had stayed together so long.

After the engagement at Lexington on April 19 the British force under General Gage was increased to 10,000 men by the arrival of Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne with their commands from England. These occupied the town of Boston on a peninsula extending into the harbor. The naval forces consisted of the Falcon, Lively, Somerset, Symmetry, Glasgow and four floating batteries. Across the Charles river at Cambridge, and on the surrounding hills, were encamped between 16,000 and 20,000 undisciplined Americans. The British, thus cut off from communication with the mainland, were seriously hampered for provisions, and General Gage contemplated a movement to occupy the several heights near Charlestown, at Dorchester and adjacent points.

### Colonists Alarmed.

The arrival of such a formidable force of the enemy caused the gravest concern to the colonists. It was rumored that the British would sail forth from Boston and burn the neighboring towns. It was to prevent this that the Americans determined to fortify Bunker Hill; for if the British should get out of the city and intrench upon Dorchester heights to the south of Boston, the continental position would be made untenable.

Not an unnecessary sound was made during the long hours of the night of June 16, 1775, and when dawn came intrenchments six feet high along the side of the hill were disclosed. In the face of the fire from the enemy ships and by the battery on Copp's hill the Americans kept steadily at work completing their intrenchments and, when there was a slight show of faltering after a shot better directed than the others had done some execution in the trenches, Prescott himself mounted the works and marched to and fro with drawn sword, regardless of the fact that he was a mark for the British. He thus preserved the courage of his men who had never before been under fire.

### British Began Attack.

It was about three o'clock in the afternoon when the British troops, supported by a terrific bombardment from the ships in the harbor, advanced in solid column against the fortifications. Confidently they approached the works of the Americans, construing the silence on the hilltop as timidity. They changed their attitude on this point when they arrived within a few hundred feet of the redoubt. The Americans had been ordered to refrain from firing until the word was given. Thus it was the

British advancing over the open stretch of ground, panting from the heat and the weight of their knapsacks, heard the word "Fire!" at the moment of their supreme confidence, and recoiled before a volley that moved down many of their number.

A deadly fire was poured into the British columns, the marksmen of the Americans picking off the officers. Along the whole line of fortifications, from the rail fence to the redoubt, the British columns advanced a second time and once more were met with deadly fire. Now, however, they were prepared for it; although staggered by the shock, they soon rallied and continued their advance. The Americans fired with such rapidity that it seemed as if a continuous stream of fire poured out from the redoubt.

### Brought Help to Prescott.

Although the field was strewn with their dead, the British again attempted to take the American position. Prescott had sent for re-enforcements early in the day and John Stark, with his New Hampshire company, had courageously crossed Charlestown neck under a severe fire from the enemy. But the hazard of the attempt deterred other commanders from bringing troops to the support of the brave Prescott.

With ammunition almost exhausted and troops tired out from the strain to which they had been subjected, Prescott realized the futility of holding his position in the face of repeated attacks by the reformed and re-enforced British lines. Nevertheless, he determined again to measure his strength with the adversary; and, with a command to his men to make every shot tell, he awaited the advance of the British. Again the latter were permitted to advance within 20 yards of the American works before they were fired upon. The British line was broken, but still it advanced. With their powder now quite exhausted, the Americans met their opponents with clubbed muskets and bayonets.

The odds were too great and Prescott ordered his men to retreat. It was in doing this that the Americans suffered their heaviest loss; among others who fell was Warren, one of the most cherished of the popular leaders.

### PATRIOTISM AND INTERNATIONALISM

To some people an anniversary like July Fourth means little. They feel that their advanced mentality has passed on to a higher ideal than patriotism. They are internationalists. They owe allegiance merely to the brotherhood of man, not to the mere artificial lines that divide states and countries.

This is a tendency that rarely produces practical usefulness. The man who cares nothing for the advancement of his home community, is rarely one who ever does anything for any wider relation. And the man who works hardest for his home town, can be best depended upon for patriotic loyalty. The man who is disloyal and indifferent to his family is rarely loyal to the interest of humanity in any broader sense. And so the man who is indifferent to the country that has nurtured and protected him and given him his chance in life, is rarely loyal to any other useful ideal.

The man who is too broad to work for his country, allows his sentiment to fade away in a mush of sentimentalism. One must concentrate his attachments and his efforts and energies to some definite cause, in order to have it amount to anything.

The man who denies any feeling of loyalty to his country shows a yellow ingratitude. His country has given him the institutions of liberty, the chance to create his own career free from the dictation of autocratic power. It has given him the free education that in other lands may be inaccessible. It has offered him rewards to his ambition if he will avail himself of opportunities.

Yet the Internationalist recognizes that these benefits confer no reciprocal obligation. He is like the man who disregards all the loving devotion of a tender mother, and wanders away into the wide world indifferent to her yearning affection.

### EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page Eight)

#### Blue Lick

Blue Lick, June 30. — Good rains are of frequent occurrence. — The approach of the exodus of the "wets" is heralded by daily contradictory conditions of nature's laws. Some "wiseacres" are foolish when they misconstrue the omen as being contrary to prohibition. Framing an illogical conclusion that the copious showers in this crisis in national affairs is in evidence of the expediency of man to avoid "dry places." But the different results are conclusive in each case. — The grain crops in this section have been harvested awaiting the threshing. The prospect for a bumper wheat crop was never so promising. — The Rev. Wm. Peel of Nicholasville preached at Glades church Sunday noon and night to a large and interested audience.

His subject was: "Crucifixion." Gal. 1. — A Sunday school picnic was planned for Glades and Berea at the Fair Grounds, July 6. — Every one bringing a basket. — Chief among the interesting and pleasurable events attended by parties from this section was the Powell Home Coming, June 22, at the residence of Wm. Taylor Powell on Richmond pike, four miles from Berea. Mr. Powell hadn't been informed of their coming. They came like the Assyrian, children, grand children, more than fifty, and camped in the yard, bringing huge hampers of provision. A table was spread out under the shade trees and here the extraordinary culinary art of the good housewives displayed in the display of the delectable viands spread in tempting array for our entertainment and refreshment. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coyle of Berea, age 89 and 87, were the great grand parents of many there, four generations being represented. Coby Ogg, the photographer, was out with his camera. The pictures of the assemblage will be highly prized as souvenirs of the happy occasion.

#### Harts

Harts, June 30. — There was an all-day meeting at this place Sunday, and a fine dinner was spread upon the lawn. Then the afternoon was taken up by a dozen speakers, and best of all was the Male Quartette, Messrs. Rigby, Dick, Hackett and Shutt. — There will be a pie supper at the rural school house Saturday night, July 5. Everybody invited. Girls bring your pies, and boys fetch your dough. — Corn crops are looking fine in this section, and all hands and the cook are busy at work. — Mrs. J. E. Hammond of Disputanta visited her father, J. W. Lake, recently. — Mr. and Mrs. Chester Barrett of Hamilton, O., spent a week visiting friends and relatives at this place but now have returned home. — Gent Powell of Kingston was a pleasant caller at Jay Bird Coyle's Saturday and Sunday. — Hurrah for The Citizen!

### GERMANS SIGN PEACE TREATY

(Continued from Page One)

new at 2:20 o'clock.

#### General Smuts Signs Under Protest.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, one of the delegates representing the Union of South Africa, signed the peace treaty under protest. He objected to certain territorial settlements and made a lengthy statement. General Smuts said that the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He declared it would be to the interests of the allied powers to render the stipulations more tolerable and moderate.

#### Chinese Refuse to Sign.

The Chinese delegation shortly before the hour set for the signing of the treaty, reiterated their intention not to sign.

President Wilson entered the Hall of Mirrors at 2:50 o'clock. All the delegates there were seated except the Chinese.

The Germans entered the hall at exactly three o'clock.

A few minutes before three o'clock the 15 enlisted men from the American, British and French armies entered the hall amid decorous cheers.

The credentials of Dr. Herman Mueller and Dr. Johannes Bell, German plenipotentiaries sent here to sign the treaty of peace, were approved in the morning.

The treaty of peace with Germany was signed in the historic Hall of Mirrors under the watchful eyes of forty-five stalwart American doughboys, French poilus and British Tommyes the real "artisans of the peace" which has been slowly taking definite form during the long months of the Paris conference.

A second change in the program was introduced as a result of the attitude taken by the German government, press and public toward the execution and binding validity of the treaty. The German plenipotentiaries, instead of being regarded from the moment of signature as representatives of a formally friendly power with which diplomatic relations had been renewed, left the hall after the signature separately by the door through which they entered, not joining the general procession of delegates to the terrace of the chateau to watch the playing of the great fountain of Versailles.

#### End of World's Greatest War.

Washington, June 30.—Signing at Versailles of the peace treaty with Germany, arranged for today, formally brings to a close the world's greatest war.

Although technical termination of the war will come to each nation only when the treaty is approved by the ratifying power of that nation, to all intents and purposes the conflict that began in August, 1914, will end when in the historic Hall of Mirrors the accredited peace commissioners of the allied and associated powers and of Germany affix their signatures to the treaty. Likewise will be brought to an end the armistice granted Germany last November 11, and also the period of uncertainty and doubt as to the final outcome of the peace negotiations.

With the departure from Paris of President Wilson preparatory to sailing from Brest on the George Washington the center of interest as regards the treaty shifts to the senate.



## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

The farmers of southern Madison county will take up the question of buying this fall's supply of fertilizer at their next regular meeting, at Berea, July 26. All farmers who are interested in fertilizer should attend this meeting.

### BOYS' AND GIRLS' AGRICULTURAL CLUB CONVENTION

**BEREA, KY.**  
July 24, 25 and 26  
The County Agent is now planning for this Junior Agricultural Club Convention. Three hundred young people will attend this convention, with State and Federal leaders.

All agricultural club boys and girls in County Agent Spence's territory are asked to save their pennies so as to be ready for this, the biggest gathering of its kind in Kentucky. It will only cost club boys and girls fifty cents each for six meals and two nights' lodging.

Berea College is financing the convention by furnishing rooms and meals under the direction of the County Agent.

Plans are being made for the making of a moving picture film at this convention by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### USE COMBINATION

Giving the farmer good advice about his soil and what it needs, is not an easy matter. Soils differ materially in the same neighborhood. What is perfect advice for Jones is poor advice for Smith. What will work wonders in Ohio will get small results in Kentucky.

This has been written to tell the reader, who takes many farm magazines, to be careful what he accepts as facts for his own fields. For instance the following editorial lately clipped from a strong farm magazine tells what ground limestone has done for crops in Ohio:

"The experiment station of Ohio is putting out a report on the use of limestone for the increasing of corn production. An experiment was made by using two tons of limestone per acre, making one such application every six or eight years. This method showed an increase in the corn crop followed by an oats crop showing a five-bushel increase, a four-bushel increase of wheat and an increase of a ton in the hay crop. At the present prices of these products, the increase would be worth \$50 to \$60. The Ohio station advises limiting the corn ground so that the lime will be well distributed by the cultivation. The above report comes from experiments made on fairly good soil."

The results of ground limestone at the Kentucky Experiment Station at Lexington and at the experiment fields out in the State, have not been so great. In fact, the soil experts when asked for an opinion concerning the use of ground limestone on land in Kentucky said:

"We always urge the farmers to use ground limestone and phosphate at the same time. Perhaps our soils are not so acid as those referred to in Ohio and in localities like southern Illinois. However, all we can say is our big results come from the combination of limestone and phosphate and not from ground limestone alone. This does not apply to bottom lands and the Blue-grass."

### CINCINNATI MARKETS.

#### Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.88@1.89, No. 3 white \$1.87@1.88, No. 2 yellow \$1.87@1.88, No. 3 yellow \$1.85@1.86, No. 2 mixed \$1.84@1.85, No. 3 mixed \$1.83@1.84, white ear \$1.80@1.88, yellow ear \$1.80@1.87, mixed ear \$1.80@1.87.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$34@34.80, and clover mixed \$30@36, clover \$24@30.

Oats—No. 2 white 72½¢@73¢, No. 3 white 72¢@72½¢, No. 2 mixed 70½¢@71½¢, No. 3 mixed 69½¢@70½¢.

#### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 53½¢, centralized creamery extras 52¢, firsts 48½¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 43¢, firsts 42¢, ordinary firsts 39¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 52¢; fowls, 5 lbs and over 28¢; do, under 5 lbs, 28¢; do roosters, 16¢.

#### Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$11.50@14, butcher steers, extra \$12@13.50, good to choice \$11@12, heifers, extra \$12@13, good to choice \$11@12, common to fair \$7@10; cows, extra \$9.50@11, good to choice \$7@9.50, common to fair \$6@7; canners \$5@6, stockers and feeders \$7@11.

Calves—Extra \$19@20, fair to good \$16@19, common and large \$7@15.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$21.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$21.50, medium \$21.50, stags, \$10@14, common to choice heavy fat sows \$14@19.25, light shippers \$20@20.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$14@19.25.

The farmers living near Berea can secure information as to the value of limestone and 16 per cent acid phosphate combined on crops, from the County Agent. These records have been kept from the Berea experiment field and individuals who have tried it out.

### KEEP AN OPEN MIND

The war has been terrible in its loss of life. It has been a nightmare of sorrow. It has squandered the wealth of many nations. It has, however, left mankind everywhere open minded. It has made men realize that they could change their habits of thought, their modes of living and their methods of farming and of business.

The man who realizes that he can now do things differently, should never allow his mind to go back to its old habits of close mindedness. He should read and think and talk with his mind ready to receive and use the latest and best the world has to offer him, no matter whether it happens to touch his home, the school, the church or his farming operations.

If a man can cross the Atlantic on the wing without a single stop, why not accept any statement or prediction? If limestone will sweeten soil and bacteria can take nitrogen from the air and give it to the hungry soil, why not be ready to try any experiment suggested? Everybody should keep an open mind that American farming and American farm life may be on a high plane at all times.

### THE WORLD DOES MOVE

The following squib, taken from the June number of Farm & Fireside, will prove quite interesting reading to the farmer who has been a heavy purchaser of fertilizer:

"It's a mighty balky mule that won't move when you build a fire under him. And it's a mighty indifferent business that won't try to get on safer ground when it feels the wrath of public opinion burning it."

"The better element of the fertilizer industry realized that the short comings of its weaker brethren were putting the entire business under a cloud of suspicion, and this better element has been exerting strenuous efforts to put the whole industry on a sound basis."

"The most progressive step to be taken by the entire industry is the adoption of a standard classification for fertilizers, effective with fall shipments of fertilizers."

"Before you order your next lot of fertilizer write your state agricultural experiment station for its report of fertilizer analysis, and from this you will be able to judge which manufacturers uphold their guarantees."

### ROAD LAW

Owners of property abutting on the public highway will do well to heed the following Road Law:

An Act for the improvement of the public highways of this Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That it shall be the duty of every owner, controller and manager of lands bordering and abutting on the public highways of this Commonwealth, for the distance which their said lands so abuts and borders, when so ordered by the Fiscal Court of his county, to cut, clear away, remove and carry from along side the public highways, all brush, weeds, shrubs, and overhanging limbs of trees and all other such obstructions along such highways and to keep all hedge fence along such highways so trimmed and cut back, that same, at no time, will become more than five feet high.

2. The brush, bushes, weeds, overhanging limbs of trees and all other obstructions along the highways of the several counties of this Commonwealth are to be removed therefrom between the first day of July and the twentieth day of August of every year.

3. Every person who violates the provisions of this act by failure to perform the duties as herein required shall on conviction be fined in the sum of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50.

5. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

### WEEDS

Weeds should never be allowed to grow in a growing crop. They should never be allowed to go to seed in the garden. Kill weeds now and save time and labor next spring.

# SIX DOORS

## FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

### 1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

**FOR YOUNG MEN**—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

**FOR YOUNG LADIES**—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

### 2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

### 3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

### 4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

### 5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

### 6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

## Mountain Summer School

June 6 to July 11, and July 11 to August 15

Berea College has established a Summer School to meet a distinct and growing need in the Southern Mountains. It gives a program of courses for teachers of high schools and graded schools, returning soldiers and sailors, students who wish to get college entrance credits or credits toward college degrees, and others seeking general information. The work is adapted to those who can come for five weeks, or ten weeks. There will be a special week for ministers and religious leaders, and another week for farmers.

### SPECIAL FEATURES

A number of scientific and popular lectures, musical events, and motion picture entertainments will be given free of charge. There will also be excursions to nearby points of historical and scenic interest. All the resources of the entire institution will be at the disposal of the Summer School.

### EXPENSES

	Five Weeks	Ten Weeks
Incidental Fee	\$ 6.00	\$10.00
Table Board, women	10.00	20.00
Room Rent	2.50	5.00
Totals	\$18.50	\$35.00

\*Men Pay for Board 11.25 22.50

No rebates are allowed to students who withdraw before the close of the period for which payment has been made.

A deposit of four dollars (\$4.00) is required of all students upon entrance. This is refunded when the student leaves, provided library books, keys, etc., are returned in good order.

### SPECIAL FEES

	Ten Weeks
Business Courses	\$5.00
Cabinet Organ, two 20 minute lessons per week	2.50
Voice, Piano, or Violin, two 20 minute lessons per week	7.50
Use of Piano, one hour per day	2.50
Use of Organ, one hour per day	.75
Use of Music Library	.50
Class Work in Harmony	3.00

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Fall Term Begins September 17.

### PLANT THINGS FOR THE CHILDREN

If there are any children on your place plant some of the things that children especially like to eat. I don't mean by this just plain, everyday field crops and vegetables, but the "real good" things. Watermelons and cantaloupes in abundance for summer use. Popcorn and peanuts for winter. I would say berries and grapes and orchard fruits and nuts, if it were not now too late for these things.

All of these things, of course, are worth growing for the satisfaction of the grown-ups, and for the profit there is in growing them; but if there was never a cent to be had out of them, the satisfaction the children get out of them would make them worth while. The farm without an orchard is only half a home. The farmer who has no

vineyard or no strawberry patch does not exactly understand what farming is done for. The place with no nut trees in the woods or along the fences is a sadly incomplete place. The system of farming that fails to take childish appetites into consideration is a radically defective system.

Make the farm a real home for the children—a place at which they will be glad to stay when they are grown up, or to which they will look back with love in after years if they leave it. You can do no better farming than this.

—Southern Agriculturist.

If we said that there is more nourishment in one pint of buttermilk than in a barrel of beer, it might start a controversy, and controversy we wish to avoid. But it is true, all the same.

## HOUSEKEEPER WHO FOLLOWS DIRECTIONS CAN MAKE CONVENIENT FIRELESS COOKER



Inexpensive Material and a Little Work Plus Common Sense Will Produce This Fireless Cooker.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If you use a fireless cooker, you will save time, for the food can be cooking while you are doing some other work about the house.

If you use a fireless cooker, you will be able to serve better food. Many foods cooked at a low temperature for a long time have a much better flavor, and breakfast cereals so cooked are often considered more wholesome.

If you use a fireless cooker you will save fuel and your kitchen will be a much more comfortable place in which to work, especially in hot weather.

### Materials You Will Need.

These materials plus a few hours' work plus ordinary common sense will produce the fireless cooker you want and need in your kitchen:

- 1 tightly-built wooden box or lard firkin, large enough to allow at least four inches packing around the "well" or inside pail.....10c to 15c
- 1 metal pail without handles and with tight-fitting cover. Cover preferably fits inside pail. If tin is used, care must be taken to avoid rusting.....50c to \$1
- Excelsior, crumpled newspaper, sawdust, ground cork.....No cost
- Asbestos paper, ¼ inch thickness.....6c to 8c
- Cardboard collar.....No cost
- Plaster paris or asbestos collar.....10c
- White paint.....10c
- Round "pillow" of old cotton material and excelsior made to fit snugly in the top.....No cost
- 2 soapstones to fit into pail or well.....\$1 to \$1.20
- Buttonhook to lift soapstones.....No cost
- Total cost of material.....\$2.20 to \$3.40

To make the use of the fireless cooker easier there are some additional conveniences which may be used if you so desire. The duplicate or triplicate kettles purchased to fit the well of your cooker are not absolutely necessary if you own other pans which fit, but they are much more convenient and aid in making the cooker more efficient.

If it is necessary that the cooker be moved, casters will make this easily done.

The following directions for making a cooker are given by the states relations service, United States department of agriculture. If you follow them closely, you will be able to show your efficient fireless cooker with pride

to the next neighbor who comes in. It will give you an enviable feeling to be able to say, "I made that myself. It cost very little and does good work." Try it and see.

### How to Make the Cooker.

Scour firkin, let it dry thoroughly, and put in casters.

Line with several thicknesses of newspaper tacked to sides.

Put in solid layer of excelsior about 2 inches thick. This should be at least 2 inches thick, but might well be more if the firkin is deep enough to permit.

Fit asbestos around pail and wire or tie it firmly.

Cut circle of asbestos a little larger than the size of the pail and place on top of the 2-inch layer of excelsior.

Set pail on top of this and weight before starting to pack around it in order to avoid having the pail move out of place.

Put in small amount of excelsior around pail, distributing it evenly.

Pound down with handle of hammer or something else heavy.

Continue packing excelsior and pounding down until it is about one-half inch from rim of bucket. The more solidly the excelsior is packed, the more efficient will be the fireless cooker.

Cut cardboard collar to fit between inside well (or pail) and outside the wood container and set in place.

Cover this with mixture of plaster paris—1 part plaster paris to 2 parts of water. In putting on mixture avoid having layer come up above rim of pail. If not thin enough to put on smoothly, rub down with fingers or with knife blade.

Paint after plaster of paris has dried thoroughly.

Fill pillow full enough to make it fit snugly between well top and lid.

Fasten lid with hinges if box is used.

Definite directions for using the fireless cooker and some recipes for dishes which can be successfully cooked in it can be procured from your state agricultural college or your home demonstration agent. Have your cooker ready for the recipes they will send you on request.

## FIRELESS COOKER AS ICE BOX IN SUMMER

Construction on Same Principle as Refrigerator.

When Used to Keep Food Cool It Must Be Chilled to Desired Temperature—Is Convenient to Make Many Cold Drinks.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The fireless cooker can be used to keep food cool as well as hot, because heat cannot pass in to warm the contents any more than it can pass out and cool them. In this respect it works very much like a refrigerator. In fact, both the cooking box and the ice box are constructed on the same principle—supplying a constant-temperature chamber with non-conducting walls. Well-constructed ice boxes are made with some insulating material or dead air space between the inner and outer walls, and the covers and doors close in such a way as to prevent heat passing in or out. Of course, the more often the doors are opened, the more heat passes in and the more quickly the ice melts and the temperature rises. Fortunately this is less serious than the loss of heat when a fireless cooker is opened.

When the cooker is used to keep food cool it must be chilled to the desired temperature before it is put in. The more nearly heat-proof the walls the longer the material keeps its original temperature. Ice cream put in a well-made fireless cooker ought to remain firm as long as if it were packed in salt and ice in an ordinary freezer. Many cooks prefer to pack such half-frozen desserts as mousse or parfait in

a fireless cooker rather than in a freezer because there is less danger of them becoming too cold and hard. It is often convenient to make cold drinks, like lemonade or fruit punch, some hours before they are used. By chilling them and placing in the cooker they can be kept cool without ice.

Sometimes a little ice is put into the box with the food to make it cooler, just as hot soapstones or bricks are put in to make it hotter. Because there is less space to keep cool, much less ice needed than in the chamber of an icebox. The ice in the cooker melts slowly and so keeps the temperature down much longer than if it were used in an open pitcher.

Simple directions for making a fireless cooker may be had by writing the United States department of agriculture for Bulletin No. 771, "Home-Made Fireless Cookers and Their Use."

## HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS

Boiling water removes tea stains.

Rice water should be saved for starching.

Add acid fruits to ice cream after it is frozen.

Almond meal is an excellent cleanser for a sensitive skin.

Lemon juice will take out ink spots from tables or furniture which is not French polished.

Clean stained knives with a raw potato kept damp with water and dipped in powdered brickdust.



## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1919, by Western Newspaper Union.)

### LESSON FOR JULY 6

#### CHURCH: ITS LIFE AND WORK.

LESSON TEXTS—Acts 2:1-4, 27-47; 1  
Thess. 5:11-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Christ also loved the  
church, and gave himself for it.—Eph.  
5:25.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—I Cor. 12:  
4-31; Eph. 1:15-23, 4:11-16; 5:25-27; Rev. 1:  
10-20.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Our Father's House,  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Why We Should Love  
the Church.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—What the  
Church Does for Us and What We Should  
Do for the Church.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The  
Spirit and Mission of the Church.

#### I. The Origin of the Church (Acts 2:1-4).

Fifty days after the passover, while  
the 120 men and women were "with  
one accord in one place" the Holy  
Spirit came upon them and baptized  
them into one body (I Cor. 12:13).  
Thus was begun the body called the  
church. The church had its beginning  
at Pentecost. The believers were  
united around the resurrected Christ  
as head.

#### II. Conditions of Entrance Into the Church (Acts 2:37-41).

After the coming of the Spirit at  
Pentecost, Peter witnessed to the  
death and resurrection of Christ.  
Through this testimony the Spirit con-  
vinced these Jews of their sins. In  
their desperate need they cried out:  
"What shall we do?" Peter's reply  
indicated the steps into the church.

(1) Belief in Jesus Christ as Savior.  
His argument proved that Jesus whom  
they had crucified was the Messiah.

(2) Repentance. Every one entering  
the church should repent; should  
change his mind and attitude toward  
Jesus Christ.

(3) Be baptized. The divinely ap-  
pointed method for the public con-  
fession of Jesus Christ is baptism. Those  
who have believed in Jesus Christ  
should receive this tangible ordinance,  
which symbolizes our identification  
with Christ in his death, burial and res-  
urrection.

(4) Receive remission of sins. Those  
who have been united to Jesus Christ  
have all their sins removed; there is  
an entire cancellation of guilt. They  
have a standing before God which is  
absolutely perfect.

(5) Receive the Holy Spirit. The gift  
of the Holy Spirit is the birthright of  
every regenerated soul who is obedi-  
ent to Christ.

#### III. A Portrait of the Primitive Church (Acts 2:42-47).

1. They continued in the apostles'  
doctrine (v. 42). Instead of being  
taught by the scribes they are now  
taught by the apostles. They have  
turned away from their blind guides  
and are following new ones.

2. They continued in fellowship  
around Christ as the head (v. 42). The  
breaking of bread illustrated the on-  
eness of believers in Christ. As all  
partook of one loaf, so all believers  
are one in Christ.

3. They continued in prayer (v. 42).  
The ideal church is a praying church.

4. They had a community of goods  
(vv. 43-45). They had all things in com-  
mon. Those that had possessions sold  
them and distribution was made to  
every one as he had need.

5. They were filled with praise (v.  
46). All those who have had the ex-  
perience of the life of God being  
poured into them are filled with praise,  
and gratitude must express itself.

#### IV. The Mutual Duties of Officers and Members of the Church (1 Thess. 5:11-15).

1. Mutual intercourse for comfort  
and edification (v. 11). There is no  
ecstasy in the church of Jesus Christ; it  
is a brotherhood.

2. Proper recognition should be  
given to those who are engaged in  
spiritual service (v. 12). Only as the  
grace of God abounds do men and  
women turn from their secular to spir-  
itual interests. Those who thus re-  
spond to the call of God should have  
popular recognition.

3. Proper respect should be given  
to church officials (v. 13).

While we should not give worship  
to those who are leaders in the church  
of Christ we should give them proper  
respect. One of the signs of the de-  
generacy of the age is a lack of re-  
spect shown Christian ministers.

4. Live in peace (v. 13). Although  
there is in the church a diversity of  
interests and personalities the love of  
Christ should so fill us that there be  
no strife in his body.

5. Warn the disorderly (v. 14). As  
Christ chose twelve and one was a  
devil, so in the church there will be  
those who are disorderly. All such  
should be lovingly warned.

6. Be not retaliative (v. 15). Al-  
though others wrong us we should not  
retaliate.

#### Growth.

Violent efforts to growth are right  
in earnestness, but wholly wrong in  
principle. There is but one principle  
of growth both for the natural and  
spiritual, for body and soul. And the  
principle of growing in grace is once  
more this: "Consider the lilies how  
they grow."

#### Take Second Look.

I am not one of those who do not  
believe in love at first sight, but I be-  
lieve in taking a second look.—H. Vin-  
cent.

## THEIR "FLAGSHIP" Clarissa Mackie



OUR members of the  
town committee stood on  
the dock and watched  
from afar the moving of  
Captain Lemuel Shad  
from his floating home,  
the Golden Hour.

The Golden Hour was  
a three-masted schooner  
of ancient build and her long anchor-  
age in Little Harbor had not improved  
her appearance. Her hull was a  
cloudy white, mottled with rust from  
the anchor chains, and her masts,  
stripped of canvas and rigging, were  
gaunt and bare.

Captain Lemuel's brother Abel  
owned the Golden Hour and it was  
by his "charity" that the old sailor re-  
mained in his floating home, where he  
lived a happy bachelor existence.  
Captain Lem had a little money and  
he was very contented aboard the old  
craft, dreaming over his years when,  
with a stout ship under control, he  
sailed the "Seven Seas."

Abel Shadd was one of the four men  
on the dock. He was looking through  
a telescope at the old schooner.

"She's a menace to navigation,"  
said Abel, virtuously. "There's plenty  
of room at our house and Martha says  
he's welcome to spend the rest of his  
days there."

The other men exchanged winks.  
They knew Mrs. Abel Shadd had a  
keen eye out for Captain Lemuel's bit  
of money.

"What you going to do with the  
boat, Abel?" asked Hiram Ricks.

Abel lowered the telescope and  
spoke in guarded tones.  
"It's confidential," he whispered.  
"I've sold it to the Sand Hill club  
folks—they're going to blow her up  
tomorrow just to celebrate the open-  
ing of the new clubhouse."

"Well, great gosh!" ejaculated  
Ricks. "You must have got a fancy  
rick."



Stood on the Dock and Watched From  
Afar.

price for her—to turn Cap'n Lem out  
and sell it to them Yacht club fellows."  
"Oh, not so much," said Abel, un-  
easily. "She's a menace to navigation,  
you know."

"Have you told Lem?" asked Wil-  
liam Weems.

"Not yet—time enough for him to  
know tomorrow, when it's too late for  
him to take on. It's my boat, any-  
way," he added defensively. "I can  
do as I like about it. If those rich  
fellows at the club want to pay my  
price so's they can celebrate the Glo-  
rious Fourth, 'tain't for me to forbid  
'em!"

"Not when it's money in your pocket,"  
added Hiram Ricks.

"There's Lem coming ashore with  
his trunks and stuff," said Jim Pol-  
lard. "We better meet him and help  
him load the stuff onto the wagon."

Abel Shadd vanished from sight and  
when Captain Lem and his pathetic  
boatload of personal belongings reached  
the foot of the steps he found  
three old cronies there to help him un-  
load.

Captain Shadd looked worn and hag-  
gard.

"The Golden Hour was my first ship,  
boys," he said grimly. "I hoped to  
spend the last days of my life aboard  
her; but Abel's obstinate. He's bound  
I shall spend what money I got on his  
folks. He'll see!"

The four old cronies, who had spent  
many a pleasant evening on the an-  
chored schooner, sighed over bygone  
games of cribbage and checkers, with  
pipes and tobacco.

If anyone heard a whisper of Abel's  
secret as it drifted to Captain Lem's  
incredulous ear, it was not repeated.  
Only it was significant that Captain  
Lem's belongings went back to the  
Golden Hour and the doughty captain  
whistled a salt-flavored tune as he  
lugged his stuff aboard.

Captain Lem had two visitors that  
evening. One was Abel, who stomped  
the decks and vowed that Lem would  
be blown sky-high the next morning.

"They'll bring dynamite aboard at  
three o'clock!" he yelled, dancing  
around.

"No they won't!" denied Lem,  
coolly.

"It's their boat now!"

"You mean you sold it?" Lem's  
keen eyes searched Abel's face.

"Yes; the money's been paid over.  
It belongs to the Sand Hill Yacht  
club."

"Then I'll invite you to get off!"  
snapped Lem sharply. "T'n 'em, and  
sing this ship—scout!"

Abel's face was distorted with rage.  
"If you're blown to atoms don't come  
and blame me!" he chattered hysteri-  
cally.

"I ain't likely to," said Lem, dryly,  
as his stepbrother went over the side.

Lem's second visitor arrived with-  
out announcement. His boat was a  
dark blotch under the ghostly hull of  
the Golden Hour. Lem leaned over  
the rail and watched the new arrival,  
who noiselessly boarded the schooner  
and set several heavy objects in the  
lee of the deckhouse.

It was a moonless night and the har-  
bor was in darkness except for the  
bobbing anchor lights of scattered  
craft. Aloft on the naked spar of the  
Golden Hour gleamed her light.

Up on the brink of the high bluffs  
was the Sand Hill clubhouse. There  
was the sound of music and many  
lighted windows. The clubhouse would  
be crowded over the Fourth. The  
blowing up of the Golden Hour would  
be the event of the day.

All that night strange things hap-  
pened about the old schooner. Many  
mysterious trips were made aboard



Lugged His Stuff Aboard.

until there was a queer cargo ar-  
ranged under the rail. If Abel Shadd  
had glimpsed the cargo he would have  
yelled "Dynamite!" and deserted at  
once.

But, strange to say, dark forms  
hovered around her all night. Under  
her quarters voices muttered and oc-  
casionally there was a sharp flash of  
light.

In the darkest hour before the dawn  
the forms vanished and Captain Lem  
was left in possession of the Golden  
Hour.

He whistled softly as he trod the  
deck, and occasionally he smiled, but  
the darkness hid his face and the hu-  
morous twinkle in his eyes.

From the shore came the boom of  
cannon and the rattle of firecrackers,  
for Little Harbor lads began to cele-  
brate the day before the Fourth.

Once in a while a skyrocket ripped  
to the zenith and at such times, when  
the Golden Hour stood forth in the  
transient glow, she presented an un-  
usual sight.

The celebration committee of the  
yacht club evidently thought so. They  
did not put out to the schooner until  
after sunrise and the crowd on the  
clubhouse verandas, the pier and the  
beaches all marveled at the transfor-  
mation of the Golden Hour.

As by some painter's magic brush,  
she wore a patriotic dress.

From stem to stern her hull was  
painted in alternate broad stripes of  
red and white, while under her bow  
was a bright blue field scattered with  
crudely made white stars. It was a  
smeary job, but considering it had  
been done in the dark it answered the  
purpose.

The Golden Horn was adfetter with  
stars and stripes; from her masthead



The Boom Echoed Across the Water.

broke fluttering lines of flags and all  
bore the soul-stirring emblems of red,  
white and blue.

Captain Lem Shadd came to the rail  
and answered the cheery hail of the  
yachtsmen.

"Well, Captain Lem, you've certain-  
ly made the old girl look coquettish!"  
laughed Anthony Lane, as he prepared  
to come up the landing steps.

"Stop right there, Mr. Lane," or-  
dered Captain Lem.

"What's up?" demanded young  
Lane, and his impatient companions  
in the launch echoed the question.

"Flags are up—no trespassing!" re-  
torted Lem sharply.

"But—we're the dynamite squad  
from the club—going to blow the old  
tub sky-high! Hi, there, Tony—to an  
Italian in the launch—bring along  
your explosives and that fuse!"

But Captain Lem's spare form bar-  
red their passage.

"You can't blow up the Stars and  
Stripes," he said, with a curious catch  
in his voice. "You wouldn't fire on  
the flag, would you?" he asked sim-  
ply.

"Why, no, of course not; but this is

different, Captain Lem. We bought  
the Golden Hour in order to celebrate  
the day. You understand, eh?"

Captain Lem shook his head. There  
was a bewildered look in his faded  
eyes.

"I painted her so's you couldn't  
touch her without insulting the flag,  
and you—you can't!" he ended fiercel-  
ly.

"Confound it all," stammered An-  
thony Lane. "What difference does it  
make to you what happens to the old  
hulk? She belongs to us."

"I know, I know," said Captain Lem  
fiercely, "but once she belonged to  
me—I was twenty-one when I received  
my master's papers and she was my  
first ship."

"Once I owned her and then I sold  
my share to my brother Abel. She  
was my first ship and I hoped to die  
here. I can't see the Golden Hour  
blown sky-high to make a Fourth of  
July spectacle for a crowd of folks!"

The dynamite squad looked sheep-  
ishly at one another. They conferred  
together and, with a brief salute to  
Captain Lem, they put back to the  
yacht club.

When they had gone Captain Lem  
sat down in the sunshine and dropped  
his head in his palms. It had been a  
worrisome week and his eyes had not  
closed all night. Now that the critical  
moment was over he felt strangely  
weak and despondent. His air was not  
that of one who had gained a victory.

From the shore came the continual  
explosion of fireworks. There was a  
smell of powder in the air.

It was the glorious Fourth!

"They've got the law agin me," he  
muttered at last, "but I'll give my last  
salute!"

He uncovered the little brass can-  
non and the boom echoed across the  
water.

The dynamite committee returned  
unnoticed and reached the deck be-  
fore Lem discovered them. He  
scowled as Anthony Lane approached  
him with a folded paper.

"You needn't serve any warrants on  
me," he protested.

"Just read it, Captain Lem," they  
urged, and at last he put on his spec-  
tacles and read the legal document.

It was a conveyance of the "schoon-  
er Golden Hour to Samuel Shadd  
master mariner, for the consideration  
of one dollar," etc., etc.

"The Golden Hour is yours, Captain  
Lem," said young Lane. "In this way  
the club has decided to celebrate and  
the dynamite plan is abolished. We  
have elected the Golden Hour to be



Dark Forms Hovered Around Her at  
Night.

the stationary flagship of the club and  
—er—Captain Lem, we want you up  
at the club for luncheon."

The Golden Hour still rocks at an-  
chor near the Sand Hill club wharf.  
Her paint is always fresh in patriotic  
colors, and she is the favorite meeting  
place for Captain Lem's friends. In  
summer, when the clubhouse is open,  
she is the favorite rendezvous for lov-  
ers and more sedate members from  
the yacht club.

Perhaps Captain Lem's happiest mo-  
ment in the year occurs on July  
Fourth. On that date he is an hon-  
ored guest at the club luncheon and  
there is one toast which is responded  
to by rousing cheers:

"To Admiral Shadd of our flagship,  
and his three master painters!"

And after the toast has been drunk  
Captain Lem proposes another:  
"Our Flag!"

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#### COLUMBIA



## AMERICA'S DEBT TO LAFAYETTE

### Washington Paid Tribute to Great Services Rendered.

WHEN the Revolution began  
Americans were still pio-  
neers and straight shooters.  
The country was full of men  
who had seen service in war against  
the French and Indians. Washington  
had been all his life a soldier. It is  
not surprising that American officers  
felt quite able to handle the military  
situation without assistance from the  
host of applicants for commissions  
from abroad. Therefore when Wash-  
ington heard that a young Frenchman  
named Lafayette had left his wife and  
child and crossed the ocean to serve  
the American cause as a volunteer  
without pay, he muttered: "One more  
incumbrance." But Lafayette pleaded:  
"Give me a chance; I do not want to  
be an honorary soldier."

He went to Washington's camp and  
there began a friendship which ran  
through so many years like an idyl. In  
1788 Brissot visited Washington at Mt.  
Vernon with a letter from Lafayette.



Lafayette.

He says Washington "spoke to me of  
M. De Lafayette with emotion; he  
considers him as his child." Later,  
Lafayette sent to Washington the key  
to the destroyed Bastille, saying: "It  
is a tribute which I owe as a son to my  
adopted father, as an aid-de-camp to  
my general, as a missionary of liberty  
to its patriarch."

#### French Eager in Liberty's Cause.

The spirit of Lafayette was the  
spirit of Rochambeau's army. A host  
of young French officers looked on the  
expedition as a crusade for liberty, and  
crowded for places. Young Berthier  
was a volunteer at Yorktown, and he  
became a marshal of France, Viscount

De Noailles marched afoot the whole  
750 miles from Newport to Yorktown.  
Young Saint-Simon, Closen, Chastel-  
lux, a brother of Mirabeau, a brother  
of Talleyrand, Barras, later Director  
Barras, and many other enthusiasts  
for liberty were in the expedition.  
They understood Americans. Equality  
was the particular American trait  
which impressed them most, and this  
idea was imported by them from  
America into France.

Rochambeau placed himself and his  
army under the command of Washing-  
ton. The ragged Americans always  
had the right of the line. In case of  
equality of rank, the American officer  
always took command. Not so much  
as a cabbage was taken without pay-  
ment. Before Yorktown the Ameri-  
cans were not skilled in siege opera-  
tions, and Washington gratefully ac-  
knowledgeed the service of the French  
engineers. The French fleet closed the  
river, and the surrender came. With-  
out that French help we tremble to  
think what might have happened.

#### Fired Lafayette's Ardent.

Toward the close of the year 1776,  
the duke of Cumberland, who was the  
brother of King George III of England,  
was traveling in France, and one day  
he arrived at the town of Metz, then a  
French possession. A certain count De  
Broglie, a veteran of many battles,  
was in command of the garrison, and,  
to do honor to his distinguished visitor,  
he invited some of his officers to meet  
him at dinner. Now it happened that  
the duke of Cumberland was in dis-  
favor with his royal brother—he was,  
in fact, in banishment. He had lately  
received news that certain of his  
majesty's colonies in America had re-  
belled and declared themselves free,  
declining to be subject any longer to a  
tyrannical king. It would seem that  
the duke of Cumberland told the story  
with some gusto, as if he were not al-  
together sorry that his brother was in  
trouble. One officer listened with par-  
ticular attention. He was a youth of  
nineteen, tall and thin, with a long  
nose and reddish hair. His solemn ex-  
pression and his somewhat awkward  
manner contrasted strongly with the  
frivolous ease and grace of the other  
young officers present. He was a mar-  
quis of long descent, connected by  
marriage with one of the greatest  
families in France, and he had at his  
own disposition a very large income.  
He listened intently, he asked many  
eager questions, and when he rose  
from the table he had made a momen-  
tous and historic resolution. He had  
resolved to abandon the pleasures and  
luxuries of the gayest court in the  
world, even to leave his young wife  
and child, and to cast in his lot with  
these strange rebels in America. In  
his own words, "When first I heard of  
American independence, my heart was

enlisted!" That young man was La-  
fayette; and when the American army  
went to the front in France, it merely  
paid a small part of the debt of grati-  
tude we owe that splendid young of-  
ficer—that true nobleman.

Appointed a major general by Wash-  
ington in July, he fought at the battle  
of Brandywine in September and re-  
ceived an ugly wound. Soon again in  
the saddle, he went through many vic-  
issitudes and privations with Wash-  
ington at Valley Forge, his crowning  
exploit being the forcing of the retreat  
of Lord Cornwallis, leading to his sur-  
render at Yorktown, in 1781. Although  
Washington and other famous Ameri-  
can generals had joined him previous  
to the surrender, Lafayette, with a  
small force, had initiated the rout of  
Cornwallis at the battle of the Clouds.  
That the highest credit was due to La-  
fayette is shown by the fact that  
Washington warmly thanked and com-  
plimented him in the presence of the  
troops, after the great surrender which  
practically ended the war.

#### Patriot of Marblehead.

General Lafayette paid a tribute to  
Marblehead, Mass., by making two  
visits to the people, by whom he was



An Old-Time Patriot Cut Off the Cor-  
ner of His House That Lafayette's  
Carriage Might Go Through His  
Street.

received with bands of music and a  
huge procession of citizens. It is re-  
lated that on his first visit in 1784  
there was a controversy as to how the  
procession was to proceed through the  
main streets of the town, owing to the  
fact that at one of the sharp turns, a  
house so jutted into the road that the  
general's coach could not pass. On the  
morning of the great event, it was dis-  
covered that the patriotic family occu-  
pying the property had cut off a sec-  
tion of the house, removing the offend-  
ing corner and thus the coach was  
driven without a hitch through the  
street. The house with part of the  
first story missing can still be seen in  
this year of 1919, and is shown in the  
illustration.

#### Auto Stops on Track; Two Killed.

Wapakoneta, O.—Henry Poppe and  
Mrs. Fred Poppe were killed, and Fred  
Poppe was injured probably fatally,  
when a Western Ohio interurban car  
struck the automobile in which they  
were riding at a crossing two miles  
north of New Bremen.

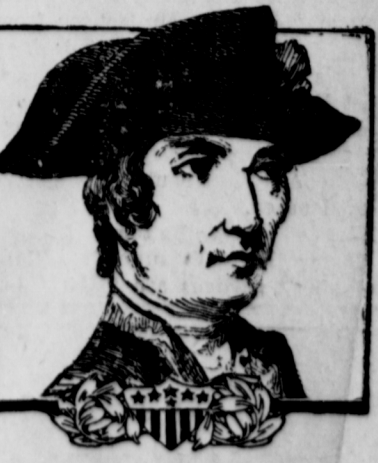
#### Non-Stop Flight Halted.

Washington. — Lieutenant Ralph  
Johnson, of the army air service, who  
left Arcadia, Fla., on a 1,200-mile non-  
stop flight to Boston, was forced to  
land 25 miles east of New Bern, N. C.  
His plane was damaged, but he was  
not injured.

#### DE GRASSE AT YORKTOWN

Presence of Fleet Under French Ad-  
miral Main Factor in That Bri-  
lliant Success.

Although to Washington should be  
given the credit of conceiving and  
planning the campaign of Yorktown,  
it must be recognized that without the  
aid of the French troops his plans  
could never have been carried out and



Count De Grasse.

that without the assured co-operation  
of the formidable fleet of De Grasse  
the siege of Yorktown would never  
have been thought of. At the  
siege the French supplied a large part  
and the best-equipped of the allied  
troops engaged, and, as Bancroft says,  
"thirty-seven ships of the line and  
the Americans not one."



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### JACKSON COUNTY Fox Town

Fox Town, June 28. — The Rev. W. R. Lakes of Wind Cave filled his regular appointment at Sand Spring Sunday. — Married recently Geanville Carpenter to Mrs. Stella Rose Johnson; also William Gay to Rosa Isaacs Lakes. — Elihu Lakes and son, Arthur, are sick with typhoid fever, but are better. — C. L. Fowler passed here enroute for home yesterday. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and served nine days. — Crops are looking fine. — Farmers are getting behind with their plowing on account of rain this week. — George Crank had a corn hoeing a few days ago, and got a nice lot of work done, and at night a Holiness meeting instead of a candy party. — G. W. McKinney had a horse to die last week from something like pink eye. — Stanley Isaacs and Miss Sarah Sparks of Drip Rock passed here a few days ago, going to McKee where they were married. D. H. Baker officiating. — William Felty is home now. He has three brothers in the army and navy yet. — Mrs. D. H. Baker will teach Fox Town school this year. — There was some disturbance at Ebb Webb's a few nights ago, at a Holiness meeting where some one threw some rotten eggs into the crowd, which caused great excitement.

### Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, June 24. — Corn crops look well and are worked out in good shape. — Meadows are fine. — Most all the wheat is up in good shape. — Floyd Hays and wife are boarding at J. B. Bingham's for a few weeks. They are planning on moving to Cincinnati to make their future home. — The oil men are thick here now, taking leases and buying all the royalties they can get. We all think there is plenty of oil here. — Misses Esther and Osie Gentry paid Miss Lola Bingham a pleasant visit Saturday and Sunday, and went to Alpine to Sunday school in the morning at 9:30, and to Gray Hawk at 2:30, and report a fine time. — Mrs. R. E. Bartlette and son, Herman, are visiting at the Gray Hawk hospital for a few days. They took supper with Mrs. Mary Bingham Saturday night; also Miss Clark, a nurse in the Robinson hospital. We are always glad to have them with us.

### McKee

McKee, June 28. — Several from this place are planning to attend the Fourth of July picnic at Annville. — Some one broke into Mitchell Hignight's store last Saturday night and stole several dollars' worth of goods. The thieves have not been caught yet. — Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Powell from Kerbyknob were visiting Mrs. Powell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sparks, Saturday. — Mrs. Emily Minter, who has been very sick with measles, is able to be out again. — Miss DePachter, who has been visiting relatives in Michigan, has returned, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. VanCamdon. — Jailor Boggs' children who have had measles are all better. — Whooping cough is still raging in McKee. — Mr. Lincus from Tennessee is visiting his sister, Miss Ellen Bradshaw, of this place. — Miss Virginia Engle who has been teaching school at Berea is at home. — School will begin here the 14th with Miss Susie Watson as teacher. — Miss Addie Shelton from Annville is visiting Mrs. H. F. Minter. — Mrs. J. R. Hays and children are visiting relatives in London this week. — Dale Minter, who has just returned from France, was visiting his sisters, Mrs. D. G. Collier and Emily Minter, last Saturday. — Miss Mullenberg from Gray Hawk and the Rev. Mr. DeJong of this place are visiting in Berea. Last Friday evening a meeting was held at the court house for the purpose of raising money for the Salvation Army. About fifty dollars was donated.

### Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, July 1. — Corn crops and gardens are looking fine

since the rain, and the farmers are all very busy. — Henry Abrams is very sick at this writing. — Sheridan Witt was bit by a copper head a few days ago. — Misses China Abrams and Laura Smith attended church at Sand Gap Sunday. — Born to W. M. Lunsford and wife, on June 28, a fine boy; named William. — Miss Mary Cook spent Monday with her sister, Mrs. Rachel Abrams. — There was singing at Clover Bottom school house Sunday night.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Goochland

Goochland, June 29. — We have been having some good rains for the past week, and crops of all kinds are looking well. — Everybody has their wheat harvested, which was pretty good; and oats are looking very promising. — We are having a good crowd at Sycamore every Sunday, and are doing some very good work in our Sunday school. We are planning to have a Sunday school picnic at Sycamore sometime in the near future. We are looking to have a good crowd with good behavior. — The people are beginning to lay by their corn in this vicinity. — James Settle and Lem Abrams passed through our town today. — There are several people attending the Holiness meeting at Climax today. — The writer and his three children visited J. W. Martin's family today.

### Disputanta

Disputanta, July 1. — There was a box supper held at the Clear Creek church house last Friday night for the benefit of the Salvation Army. The proceeds amounted to \$50. The Mt. Vernon band was there and a large crowd was present. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Abney a fine boy. — Mrs. J. H. Turvey, who has been visiting her nephew, O. M. Payne, here for some time, left for her home at Orbiston, O., a few days ago. — The baby of Jake Ramey has been very sick. — Robert Clark of Lexington motored here last Sunday as the guest of Miss Angie Payne. — C. J. Lake of Harts was here Sunday visiting relatives. — Bill Gabbard, who has been in France for some time, has returned home. — Mrs. Lewis McWhorter of Huntington, W. Va., spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. R. T. Abney, at this place. — Hazel Abney of Hamilton, O., has come to spend the summer with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harvey. — Major Gadd and wife were called to Berea Sunday to see their sister who is sick at the Robinson Hospital. — Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Payne of Conway are spending a few days with relatives here. — George Baker has gone to Lexington to work. — Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Payne entertained a number of young folks at their home Sunday evening with their Victrola. — Ethel Stephens of Rockford spent the week end with relatives here. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn Gatliff a girl. — W. S. Payne, L. & N. operator, was at Paris Tuesday on business.

### ESTILL COUNTY Locust Branch

Locust Branch, June 24. — The farmers were glad to see the good rain which fell on the 23rd. — Virgel Johnson, who has been in France, has returned home and his friends are glad to have him in their midst again. — There was a pie supper at Thomas school house last Saturday night. All report a fine time. — Garden Powell and wife of this place will leave for Ohio June 26, where they will make their future home. — Oscar Campbell visited his cousin, Omar Campbell, last Tuesday. — Mr. and Mrs. Willie Lain visited her mother of this place Monday night.

### GARRARD COUNTY Paint Lick

Paint Lick, June 30. — Several from this place were in Lancaster Monday to see the "Unpardonable Sin" at Roman's Opera House. — Emory McWhorter has accepted a

position in L. Kirk's store. — Miss Cleon McWhorter of Lexington is visiting relatives here. — Mr. Robinson of Berea is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. U. S. Myers. — Mrs. J. D. Wynn entertained at six o'clock dinner Friday, in honor of Mr. DeWitt and daughter, Jessie, of Frankfort. — Mrs. Robert Ledford is quite sick with influenza. — Mr. and Mrs. Charley Ganes, Jr., are the proud parents of a boy. — Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frances are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine boy. — Mrs. Tom Logsdon has returned home, after having spent a few weeks in the mountains, visiting friends and relatives. — Mrs. J. D. Wynn and Miss Fannie Dowden were guests Thursday afternoon of Mrs. June Baxter in Richmond. — Mrs. Bennett Roope and guests, Mrs. Dewitt and Miss Jessie DeWitt, spent Thursday in Richmond as guests of Mrs. Gaines. — The Misses Emma and Ora Estridge attended the K. E. A. in Louisville. — Boyle and Garrard county Institute begins Monday in Lancaster.

### LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, June 30. — The recent hard rains of last week did a great deal of damage to the crops in this county by washing the soil and blowing down wheat and oats, etc. — John Will Jameson was drowned in Kentucky river, a few miles above town, by getting in the river in the night and was unable to get out. He was about 50 years of age and unmarried. — Miss Dallis White of Primrose was in town Saturday having some dental work done. — J. B. Hieronymus and family were in Richmond a few days this week visiting relatives. — Miss Pearl Lickman left here last Monday for South Lebanon, O., where she is visiting friends at the present. — Supt. J. P. Thomas and W. D. Lucas were in Covington a few days last week attending the Federal Court there in an oil case. — The oil business is still rushing in this county at present. — John David Vanderpoole came in Saturday from Camp Taylor, at which place he was discharged, having returned from France a few days before. He was among the first of our boys to go over, and was in Germany for three weeks.

### OWSLEY COUNTY Scoville

Scoville, June 26. — The farmers of this community have been enjoying a week's vacation on account of the nice rain, which was needed very badly here. — Mrs. C. A. Dooley and children returned to their home at Marine City, O., last Thursday. They were accompanied by her sister, Miss Nannie Bond. — Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Strong returned to their home at Lexington, Sunday. They were accompanied by the latter's sister, Miss Ruth Mainous. — Miss Fannie Flannery left for Battle Creek, Mich., Friday, where she has a position. — Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Rowland spent Saturday night at the home of Chas. Peters. Mr. Rowland's and Mr. Peters' spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Rowland. Sanford Rowland's family attended the show at Beattyville Monday night. — Rufus Jack in, of near Ida May, preached at Clifty Saturday night and Sunday morning. — Sunday school at Clifty church is progressing nicely with good attendance. Number present last Sunday was 123. We hope to be able to keep the attendance up, rain or shine. — Willie Kincaid, who has been working in the oil fields in the Big Sandy district, was visiting homefolks and friends last week. — The Rev. T. F. Hale attended church at Pleasant Grove last Sunday. — The singing at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willie McPherson last Sunday night was enjoyed by all who were present. — Mrs. Lillian Marcum and children were visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Flanery, through Saturday and Sunday. — Robert Bond was found in a very bad humor Wednesday evening — he did not like the idea of twin calves which were grazing in his pasture. He says "One calf is enough trouble to raise." — Circuit court is in session this week, and the boys are moving about. — There will be a protracted meeting begin at Clifty church next Monday night, and will continue till the following Sunday night.

### Island City

Island City, June 26. — The mail boy was hindered on the 24th on account of high water coming to Island City. — Dr. J. M. Morris passed through Island City the 25th in the way of assisting the sick. — J. C. Gentry of Tyner was here visiting his sick mother, who seems to be slowly improving. — The Old Baptist held services at Providence Sunday and was very well represented. — Robert Pritchard, one of our leading merchants, has closed

his store house doors and is said to be in a hospital for treatment and is very ill. We hope relief will be found and Mr. Pritchard will soon return to attend to his business. — There was a new arrival at the home of J. D. Ray, one of our merchants — a fine boy, the 17th. — F. F. McCollum, traveling salesman, in the employ of Kellogg & Co., passed through Island City taking orders from our merchants one day this week. — G. B. Wilson, sheriff, was here contracting royalty one day this week from land owners. — Mathew Burch has returned from across the waters and was numbered among the congregation at Providence Sunday. Mathew seems to be getting along fine since his return. We hope the scenes of home will be of much aid in the restoration of his health. — Several oil drills are in operation in Owsley in search of more oil and gas! They are operating another drill near the great gas well at Endee. The Manager says he is over a large pool of oil. — I have the privilege of announcing a paying oil well which lately came in on the William Gabbard land near Travelers' Rest. — Hurrah for Old Owsley.

### Earnestville

Earnestville, June 30. — Mr. Woolum of Cressmont preached to a large and attentive crowd at Moores in the forenoon and took dinner with C. T. Gabbard and preached at Travelers' Rest in the afternoon. — Harve Brewer has prayer meeting at Moores every Sunday night. Everybody come and hear him. — Sergt. John H. Gallagher has returned from over seas service to his many friends. — Mr. and Mrs. Ballard Begley's little son died last Sunday night, after a short illness, and was buried in the Cecil grave yard Monday. — Misses Mona and Bertie Brandenburg, Matilda Hughes and Talma Gray were the guests of Miss Ida Bowman Saturday night and Sunday. — The oil well at William Gabbard's is reported to be good — about 25 barrels. — John Creech of California is visiting his brother, A. J. Creech, and his father, mother, and friends. — Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gabbard visited their father, U. T. Thomas, last week.

### Major

Major, June 30. — There was church at Doe Creek Saturday night, Sunday morning, and Sunday night, with the Rev. Howard Hall

## Farm at a Bargain!

### Crops, Stock and Implements Included

Forty acres limestone soil, 3 miles on best pike out of Berea. 4 room house, barn 24x26 with galvanized roof, spring and creek watered, excellent view. Owner wants larger farm. For quick sale will include growing crops: 15 acres corn, 5 acres alfalfa, (barn already full of hay) 4 acres sweet clover meadow, 3 acres oats seeded to grass, balance in sweet clover and blue grass pasture; complete set implements, work team, 3 extra good milk cows, 3 heifers, 3 shoats. All go at a bargain if taken at once. Possession at once

Write or inquire, THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

as pastor. — Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Gray of Earnestville are visiting friends and relatives at present. — Green Mainous' daughter and son entertained a nice crowd of young folks last Tuesday night. — Kinley Neeley returned from France a few days ago. — The Sunday school at Union is going to have a "Children's Day" on the third Sunday in July. Everybody invited.

### MADISON COUNTY Dreyfus

Dreyfus, June 22. — Mrs. James Holland, who has been sick for the past month, died Thursday. Her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery here. — Born, June 20, to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jones, a girl. — Clinton Lunsford and Edward Davis have arrived home from over sea. — Mrs. Florence Fox and baby of Irvine spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Davis. — Mrs. Rhoda Click and daughter, Mrs. Martha Gambia, who have been visiting with relatives here, returned to their home in Bloomington, Ill., last week. — Harry Robinson left last week for Hamilton, O., where he will work this summer. — Will Lamb, who has been in the Navy for the past two years, has been honorably discharged and is now at home. — Eloner Baker of Berea was the guest of Tressie Jones last week. — The Rev. Clark Winkler filled his regular appointment at the Christian church last Saturday and Sunday.

### Panola

Panola, June 30. — Evan (Jack) Wilson, telegraph operator at Fleming, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson. — Dr. Robert Hughes and wife are visiting the family of his brother-in-law, J. B. Wilson. Dr. Hughes has just re-

ceived his diploma from the Louisville College of Dental Surgery. — Rhoda Willoughby (nee Rhoda Henderson) and son, Floran, are guests of relatives. — Elsie and Mafr Wilson were dinner guests of Minerva Kindred, Sunday. — Virgil Richardson and Willard Skinner, over seas men, are back — Mrs. R. H. Harris, Alger Harris and sons, Reo and Robert, and Babe Mize and family spent the day, with the family of Rollie Cox, Sunday. — Elby Richardson and family visited the family of Melvin Kindred, of Locust Branch, Sunday. — June, the month of roses, is past, welcome hot July, the month of liberty and freedom. — We hear the glad news that Germany signed the peace pact, Saturday afternoon.

### Silver Creek

Silver Creek, June 30. — Misses Maud, Ola and Leela Bowman, Clyde Lewis and Conard Bales spent Sunday at Boonesboro. — Mr. and Mrs. Fred Powell spent the week end at Waco. — The Rev. Lewis VanWinkle filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday. — Misses Grace and Nannie Johnson and Hallie Davis were in Lexington shopping Tuesday. — Miss Mabel and Ray Johnson attended the ice cream supper at Big Hill Friday night. — Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Moore spent Sunday with Mrs. G. E. Anderson. — Isaac Davis is improving. — Mr. and Mrs. Robert Viars spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Alva Baker. — Mrs. Brown Bundren is visiting her brother, Bill Kelly, at New Albany, Ind. — The little baby of Ollie Lamb was buried at the Silver Creek cemetery last Sunday. — W. D. Lewis enjoyed his eighty-second birthday last Thursday.

(Continued on Page Five)

# 162 Acres

## Garrard County Land

# AT AUCTION

## Tuesday Morning, 10 O'clock

# JULY 15, 1919

In the famous "Camp Dick Robinson" section, known everywhere as very fertile soil. Fronts on Mt. Hebron pike, just one-half mile from Lancaster and Lexington pike; ONE-HALF MILE FROM GRADED SCHOOL, one mile from Bryantsville, that growing village, with its stores, churches, bank, schools, etc.

### A DANDY HOME---AN IDEAL LOCATION

Known as the Esq. Jack Dunn farm, now owned by Floyd Curtis. Reason for selling ill health of owner

No other farms in this neighborhood for sale. They just won't price.

8-room dwelling—2 tenant houses, 1 large stock barn—the best in the county with water, and fully equipped for feeding 100 cattle, 1 new tobacco barn, all necessary out-buildings.

Will be sold in three tracts:—85 acres with main improvements; 50 acres with tenant house and tobacco barn; 27 acres, no improvements. Purchaser of any tract will have chance to buy either one or both of other tracts.

POSSESSION JANUARY 1st, 1920. TERMS EASY.

40 Acres Corn

10 Acres Tobacco

112 Acres Grass

This farm will be sold for the "High Dollar."

I "turn down" Auction Sale propositions every few days. I only contract for those I know will appeal to the buyers, therefore, I always sell what I offer. The purchaser gets the benefit of my judgment as to values. Attend my sales and see how they are conducted. We want to show you the land before day of sale. Get in touch with us.

## SWINEBROAD, The Real Estate Man

W. E. MOSS, Advertising Manager.

LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.

Look up the advertisements for sales on the 16th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. of July. Also farms for sale privately.

## No More War Flour Potts' GOLD DUST Flour

Returns to its before-the-war  
high standard of quality

Once Tried - - - Always Used